

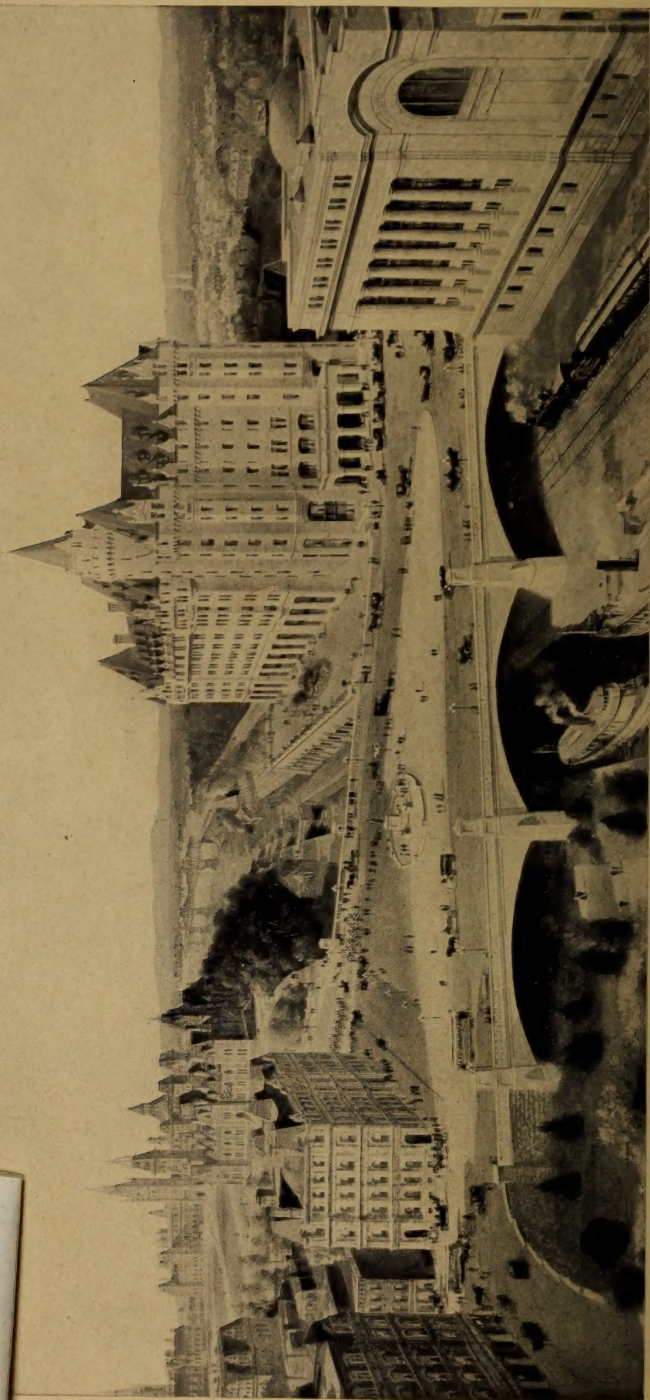
PLAYGROUNDS *of* CANADA

*The Haunts
of FISH
and GAME*



GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM

THE MOST CHARMING
SUMMER RESORTS
IN AMERICA



A VISTA OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA, SHOWING THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, THE "CHATEAU LAURIER," THE NEW GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM'S \$2,000,000 HOTEL AND THE NEW GRAND TRUNK CENTRAL PASSENGER STATION.

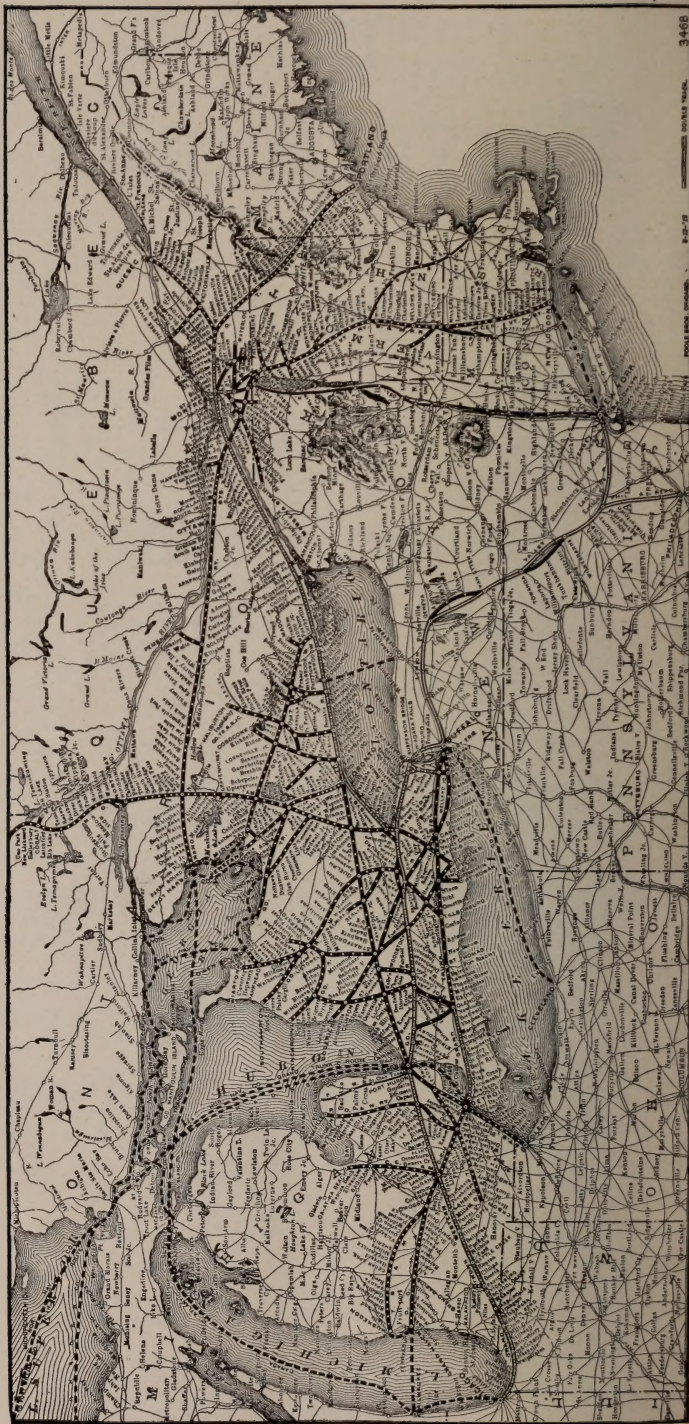
The Playgrounds of Canada

A short treatise on
Tourist, Fishing
and Hunting
Resorts

Reached by
The Grand Trunk Railway System



Issued by the
General Passenger Department
1913



MAP OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM AND CONNECTIONS



GRAND TRUNK STANDARD TRAIN

INTRODUCTION

THE bursting of the springtime sun which warms to life the tender offspring of the kingdom of Flora, and under whose powerful influence the ice-bound rivers and snow-clad mountains of our northern countries seem glad to return to their normal condition, is also the time when the sportsman, angler and tourist, and seeker after health and pleasure are on the alert to determine when and where to spend their holiday season.

To a very large number of people, the summer season is looked forward to as the one bright spot in the year, when for a brief space the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment; there are also those less trammelled and free to seek out these pleasures wherever they may be found. To either class these pages will not appeal in vain, for the daily improvements and increased facilities of modern travel, the easy accessibility of places which, until recently, were considered out of the way, render it constantly more difficult to determine which place will prove to be the most enjoyable. Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman and the Mecca *par excellence* of the tourist. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, pleasures as varied as the scenes being realized. Among these districts are the resorts reached by the northern division of this system. The very formation of this lake country, known as "The Highlands of Ontario," presents unrivalled facilities for hunting, fishing and camping. The spirit of the most enthusiastic angler rises with the elevating influence of the scene, for his trained eye can take in at a glance the increasing activity existing beneath the trembling, transparent bosom of the matchless waters that are found within the confines of this extensive tract of pleasure grounds, where myriads of the finny tribe, unmolested, disport themselves. During the summer season, what time is not taken up with the pleasure of feasting the eye on the charms of Nature, may be spent with much profit in camping and fishing, and in the autumn, when the "sere and yellow leaf" reminds one that the sun is hastening to gladden other climes, the disciples of the gun, and the lovers of the chase, take almost entire possession of the field. Other districts east of what is known as the Muskoka Lakes District, but included in the high altitude of "The Highlands," are the haunts of probably the largest brook trout on the continent, many of the fish running up to from six to eight pounds. The lakes in which these big fellows are found are situated in the Haliburton region, of which we will say more anon.

The Playgrounds of Canada

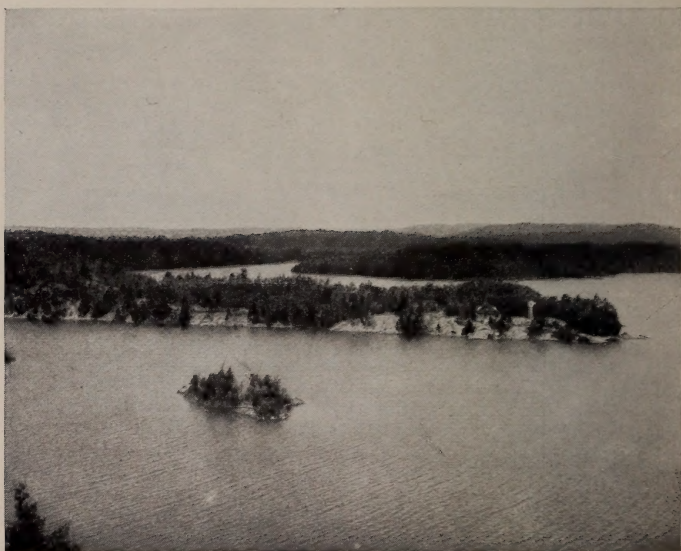
The pathfinders have traversed Northern Ontario with the result that a railway now penetrates the forest fastnesses of the North and opens up illimitable fields for the sportsman and lover of rod and gun. "Timagami," the new region for the angler and hunter, offers unexcelled attractions.

The small-mouth black bass is a magnificent fish, and is considered by many anglers to be the prince of American game fishes. Its favorite abode is in fast and cold streams, and in clear, cold lakes, abounding in gravel and rocky bottom. It is a fish that is not often found with its cousin, the large-mouth black bass, with this difference, that it usually takes to the cooler waters, whereas the large-mouth black bass will thrive in shallower or warmer waters. There is no fiercer, pluckier, or harder fighting fish known to American waters than the small-mouth black bass, and many think that, weight for weight, it is the superior of the brook trout. Dr. Henshal says, in his "Book of the Black Bass:" "Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims."

South of these districts, in the Bay of Quinte and St. Lawrence River, as well as in the chain of lakes running through the counties of Victoria and Peterboro', and known as the Kawartha Lakes, is found the maskinonge (*Lucius-Lucius maskinonge*). This fish is the king of the pike family in America, and is often fittingly termed "the wolf of the waters." It is also found in Lake Simcoe, Moon River, and at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on the Ottawa River, where they run in weight up to sixty pounds.

"HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO"

Ontario! The word implies in the Indian language a pleasant prospect of lakes and woodlands, and could not be more appropriate for this beautiful province. It is a land dotted with lakes and rivers—rivers that have their source in the northern forests, and flow until they join the vast inland seas, Superior, Huron, Erie, or Ontario, whose waters are in turn borne by the broad St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean. In natural beauty and variety, Ontario is replete with attractions, and the magnificent playgrounds of the



A GLIMPSE OF THE MAGANETAWAN RIVER, HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

"Highlands of Ontario" are filled during the summer seasons with tens of thousands of people from all over the American continent.

The Grand Trunk Railway System reaches all the principal summer resort districts and fishing and hunting confines in the "Highlands of Ontario," some of which are briefly referred to in this publication. The city of Toronto is the objective point for nearly all of these attractive resorts, which are reached by the Northern Division of this great railway.

TORONTO

Beautifully situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, surrounded with lovely natural scenery, ornamented with charming public parks, elegant buildings, and hundreds of church edifices, Toronto has an undoubted right to the title of "The Queen City of Canada," as well as a good claim to the sub-title of "The City of Churches."

The town was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1794, and was given the name of York, by which title it was known until its incorporation as a city in 1834, when it received the name it now bears. At that date it had a population of less than 10,000, but gave promise of rapid growth, which has been fully realized.

This phenomenal growth is due largely to the energy and public spirit of her people, who have given substantial aid and encouragement to the location of new enterprises, and a hearty welcome to all newcomers, while maintaining an excellent standard of public morals, and a fine educational system, rendering the city a desirable place of residence from both a commercial and a social point of view.

The position of the city of Toronto as a commercial center, especially for a share of the great trade in the Canadian Northwest, makes it of special importance and great promise.

Toronto is a great tourist's centre, being the hub of all the tourist districts in the "Highlands of Ontario." Tourists bound for "the Highlands" from the Southern, Middle and Western states all reach their destination through Toronto, either by rail from the border gateways or the many boat lines that ply the waters of Lake Ontario. In itself Toronto is full of interest to the tourist and sight-seer. The Industrial Exhibition, held annually during the latter part of August and first of September, is acknowledged to be the best annual exhibition held on the continent, and attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of America.

THE EASTERN COAST OF LAKE HURON

To say that the whole province of Ontario offers itself to the tourist would not be very wide of the mark, as the reader will already have observed that the area referred to in foregoing paragraphs "The Highlands of Ontario" embraces a very large section of country, and on further perusal it will be found that all that portion of the province from the Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River is one grand, immense playground.

But this is not all. The eastern and southern coast of Lake Huron has developed wonderfully in recent years and affords ideal conditions to the tourist.

The great attractions in these districts appeal to families and those desiring rest and recreation in the quietude of a lakeside town or village.

The bathing beaches at all the places mentioned are perfect, sandy and quite safe for children, the air is pure, the boating is capital, and in most of the places good fishing may be had.

If the tourist prefers seclusion, comfortable furnished summer cottages are to be had at reasonable rates.

To those who do not wish to incur the expense of a visit to the

The Playgrounds of Canada

more fashionable resorts, no place offers more attractions for summer rest and healthful sojourn than the shores of Lake Huron. Canada's summer climate is the admiration of the world, and the summer breezes that come over the breast of the blue Lake Huron are the messengers of health, and refreshing to all who are fanned by them.

Goderich.—Nature has done much to render Goderich a most attractive spot. It stands 120 feet above the level of the lake, with two sides falling abruptly toward the lake and the river. Perfect drainage is thus afforded, and the municipal authorities are taking advantage of it, the result being a perfect system of sewerage, which carries off the water in an hour or two after the rain has ceased to fall.

What is known as the Harbor Park is several acres planted with shade and fruit trees, commanding a grand view of the harbor and of the great lake stretching beyond. The park is a favorite resort of the excursion parties that throng Goderich.

At the foot of the hill, within easy distance of the harbor docks, are two mineral springs gushing from the earth from a great depth, and flowing freely winter and summer, defying alike the heat and the cold. These waters contain iron and sulphur in a mild form, and medical men speak highly of their value. The waters are free, pleasant to the taste, and confirmed dyspeptics have been cured by their use.

There is usually a good supply of fish in the river, near its mouth, and big catches are frequently made. Black bass and pickerel are plentiful.

The hotel accommodation at Goderich is very good and rates reasonable. The large summer hostelry, Hotel Sunset, has accommodation for 200 guests and is within ten minutes' walk of the Grand Trunk Railway station.

The Menesetung is situated on the opposite side of the harbor, at a distance of about half a mile, but a three-mile drive by wagon road is necessary to reach it. This resort is situated in the heart of a well-wooded district, and has all the attributes of a well-run establishment, and offers quietude to those looking for rest and health. Accommodation, 100.

Another very popular summer resort is the "Point Farm," situated about four miles north of the town, with accommodation for 200 guests. This hotel is delightfully located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Huron, with extensive views of the surrounding country. As far as possible, the hand of man has not disturbed the natural beauties of the vicinity, and seated in one of the several quaint summer houses, within the sound of the surf, it does not require a very vivid imagination to think one's self out of bounds of civilization.

Kincardine, a pretty and well-laid-out town, situated on Lake Huron, and at one of the northern termini of the Grand Trunk Railway, with a population of 3,000 people, is one of the most delightful locations on the shores of this great inland sea. The accommodation for summer tourists is good. The beach is a very fine, hard, sandy stretch, with a continuous length of three miles, providing capital bathing, absolutely safe for children. The shore at this place gradually deepens, but bathers can wade out into the clear waters, and on a bottom as smooth as a floor, for one hundred yards, to get a depth of four feet. During windy weather the surf runs high, and is almost equal to the beaches on the Atlantic seaboard.

Port Elgin is one of the healthiest, coolest and one of the prettiest little towns in Canada, situated on the Grand Trunk, and directly on the shores of Lake Huron, 150 miles from Toronto. It has a population of 2,000. Lakeview Park, owned by the town and overlooking Lake Huron, is free to the public, and commands a magnificent view of the large stretch of water to the west, and

here the overstrained mind of the denizen of city life, or the weak and tired soul, can rest under the overhanging shade trees and enjoy the cool, refreshing breezes that are wafted over the bosom of this great fresh-water ocean.

The beach itself for miles is level, hard and sandy, forming a perfect pathway for pedestrians or vehicles. The bathing is all that is to be desired, and is renowned. The slope of the beach is gradual, and one has to wade out 100 yards into the water before a depth of more than four feet is reached.

There are five large hotels at this point, one of which, Paradise Grove, is a commodious hostelry on the beach devoted exclusively to the comforts of summer tourists. The other hotels are first class, and comfortable accommodations can be secured at reasonable rates.

Paradise Grove Summer Hotel is the home of the famous Paradise Mineral Water Spring nearly 2,000 feet deep. The water is used for medicinal purposes.

Southampton.—For the past few years Southampton has become more and more popular as a summer resort, and each season sees newcomers who have been attracted here by the natural beauties and health-giving attributes of the place. There is capital fishing and boating, salmon trout and white fish predominating. The bathing beach is safe, with a fine sandy bottom, where children can disport themselves to their heart's delight without occasioning a bit of worry.

The hotel accommodation here is very good. The Park Hotel is a hostelry situated on the beach amidst most pleasant surroundings. In addition to the hotels there are a large number of cottages, some connected with the hotels, others owned privately, all located on the beach and hidden among the cedars which line the shore. These cottages are built with a view to comfort, and are quaint in design and very picturesque. They are within fifty yards of the beach, which allows the occupants the privacy of their own homes to prepare for their bath among the breakers. They can be rented by the week, month or season.

Oliphant.—This place is fast becoming one of the most popular summer resorts on the Great Lakes. It is situated on Lake Huron, about seven miles from Wiarton, and from the latter place is easily accessible by stage or motor car.

Picture a sweeping, crescent-shaped, sandy beach, fringed with evergreens, with the horns of the crescent connected by a chain of beautiful islands extending about seven miles in length, and you have Oliphant. Sixty years ago these islands were known as the Fishing Islands of Lake Huron, and the remains of a hundred or more fisherman's cabins are to-day found along the main land and in the sheltered coigns of the islands. Thither there used to come the fishing fleets of the old Niagara Fishing Company and year after year they returned laden with barrels of salted fish. About the year 1870 the catch of fish was so enormous that the barrels and salt soon became exhausted and great heaps of salmon and herring rotted upon the shores and provided food for the gulls. As if the gods had been incensed, the great finny schools came no more, and after a few years the fishing islands were abandoned by the fishermen of commerce, but the fishermen's cabins have been replaced by summer cottages, and the angler for black bass now finds sport to his heart's content on the reefs and shoals where formerly the schools of salmon and herring fed.

Almost everywhere between the islands and the mainland the water is from two to six feet in depth, with sand bottom. The islands and shoals protect this stretch of water from the heavy seas of Lake Huron so that at all times boating and bathing are perfectly safe recreations for even the most inexperienced.

The Playgrounds of Canada

A summer hotel and numerous furnished cottages provide accommodation for visitors, and all necessary supplies may be obtained from branch stores conveniently located for the campers.

Grand Bend.—Besides the more pretentious resorts to be found on the shores of "Huron," there are many lesser ones. Among these is Grand Bend, situated sixteen miles from Exeter and fourteen miles from Parkill, both of which points are on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and from which this resort may be reached by good stage service. Grand Bend is essentially local in a great degree, but its seventy-five cottages, augmented by three hotels, are taxed to their limit during the holiday season. Three parks, known respectively as "Exeter," "Parkill," and "London and Toronto," the names of which are synonymous of their inhabitants, have been established, and these spots are alive with visitors and campers during the season, most of whom are from the towns and cities near at hand to enjoy a short respite from their labors, 'midst pleasant and healthful surroundings.

Sarnia, Ont., and Beaches.—In the hotel accommodations offered to the traveling public and tourists, Sarnia is exceptionally fortunate. Every summer there is a large influx of visitors from the Southern States, and from inland points in Canada, who are attracted by the excellent service and reasonable rates, and thereby influenced to make Sarnia their place of residence for the summer. The same advantages are tending to make Sarnia each year a more popular point for conventions and similar business gatherings.

Sarnia, with its interesting surroundings, offers unrivalled attractions as a summer resort. With the whole shipping of America's fresh-water seas passing in full view, the visitors from inland may here enjoy the splendid panorama of the lake marine as it cannot be enjoyed elsewhere. Nothing is more delightful on a summer evening than to sit on a balcony overlooking the river, or to wander at will along the water front, viewing the majestic marine procession, comprising every form of craft from huge passenger steamers and freighters, with here and there a handsome yacht or Government revenue cutter, down to the picturesque and battered sailing vessels of the ancient type, which occasionally are to be seen lying at anchor in the stream awaiting a favorable breeze. The tonnage passing Sarnia is greater than that passing through the Suez Canal.

The reservation of Chippewa Indians just below the town, and another reservation at Kettle Point, a few miles distant, are interesting points for visitors. Kettle Point is one of the finest bass-fishing grounds in Ontario. The oil fields of Lambton County are in the vicinity of the town of Petrolia, sixteen miles distant. Many delightful trips can be made from Sarnia by water. Palace steamers ply twice daily by the beautiful St. Clair River route through the St. Clair Flats, "Venice of America," and Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River to Detroit. A line of fast electric cars from Port Huron, opposite Sarnia, makes the sixty-mile run to Detroit in two hours and twenty minutes, part of the road being along the bank of the river in full view of the stream. A delightful and popular afternoon trip is to sail down the river thirty miles to Algonac, returning on the upbound steamer from Detroit.

Any description of Lake Huron and its numerous resorts would be incomplete without mention of the steamer lines plying these waters. Sarnia is the headquarters of the Lake Superior Division of the Northern Navigation Company, by which the Grand Trunk Railway System bridges the great inland seas between its own lines and those of its connections at Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth.

The steamers of the Navigation Company perform a regular service to Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, leaving Sarnia Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway trains from the East.



IN LAKE HURON PARK, SARNIA ONT.

Our space will not permit of any extended reference to the beauties and enjoyments of this trip, a veritable "fresh-water sea voyage" of 1,500 miles. The steamers are fast, thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every particular, and a voyage to the head of the lakes and back is one of unalloyed pleasure and a pleasant break in the too often monotonous summer resort life.

Special descriptive pamphlets with full information and tickets can be had from all Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Agents, or by writing Traffic Department, Northern Navigation Company, Sarnia, Ont.

But it is the beaches and Lake Huron Park that give Sarnia its chief claim for attractiveness offered for the summer visitor, a spot "framed in the prodigality of nature" among a beautiful environment of hill and dale, with the waters of grand old Lake Huron in view.

Lake Huron Beach is situated three miles above Sarnia and is reached by trolley car. The Lake Huron Hotel, which was first thrown open to the public in 1907, is unsurpassed in comfort and convenience and in beauty of location.

Directly in front of the hotel is a magnificent bathing beach, absolutely safe for the smallest child. Contiguous to the hotel is a large dancing pavilion. Near by is a well-kept golf course.

To the rear of the hotel is a beautifully wooded country, rich in foliage and verdure, with ample room for tennis courts and croquet lawns.

The hotel is so arranged that every sleeping room is an outside room. The front and end rooms all command an unobstructed view of the lake, and the rear rooms overlook a gorgeous picture of woodland scenery.

Lake Huron Park is a charming pleasure ground, an ideal camping place, and affords pleasure facilities answering to every desire. The beautiful pavilion overlooks the lake in view of all bathing, boating and fishing, also in view of the ships that pass in the night, as well as by day; a spacious dancing floor and ample piazza all the way around the building add to the attractions. An orchestra is provided from June to late September.



CAMP ON CACHE LAKE, ALGONQUIN PARK

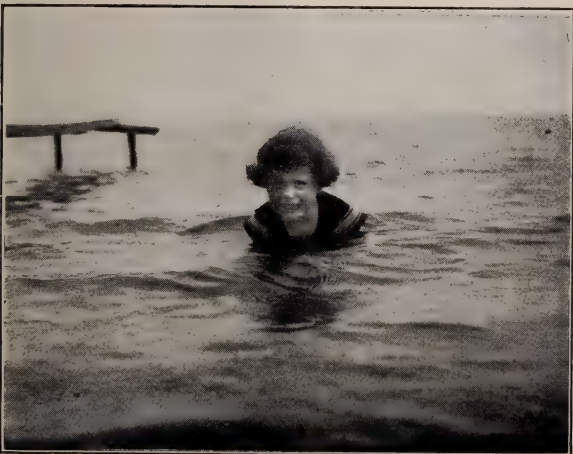
Adjoining Lake Huron Park is Wees Beach, where the Grand View Hotel offers accommodations for one hundred guests. A number of cottages are also available for rent. The cars of the Sarnia Street Railway Company take the visitors to its doors.

Woodrowe Beach, one and one-half miles north of the town of Sarnia, and accessible by trolley cars, is more of a family resort. There are thirty cottages located at this beach and a commodious dining hall, where excellent meals and rooms are furnished at reasonable rates. The cottages are rented furnished from \$75 to \$125 for the season, or unfurnished from \$60 to \$80. This is a beautiful and a convenient place for a summer home, with pure air, good safe bathing, fine fishing, and the best of boating. The cottages are lighted by electric lights and have every convenience. Golf grounds, croquet lawns, tennis courts and bowling greens are free to the cottagers. On account of its privacy Woodrowe Beach is an ideal place for families with children.

Blackwell, located six miles from Sarnia, is also fast coming into prominence as a summering place.

The St. Clair Tunnel.—The electrification of the St. Clair tunnel, which extends beneath the St. Clair River, connecting Port Huron, Mich., with Sarnia, Ont., has changed this connecting link between the United States and Canada from a thing rather to be avoided, to an attractive feature. The trains are now handled by powerful electric locomotives, the tunnel is all electric-lighted, and a trip through the tunnel is now made not only without inconvenience or anxiety, but is rendered really enjoyable by this new and modern improvement.

Port Huron, Mich.—Port Huron is a city of 25,000 population, and enjoys the distinction, as described in a preceding paragraph, of being situated on two of the greatest waterways in the United States—Lake Huron and the St. Clair River, having over seven miles of lake and river frontage. The water supply is the purest in the world; the freshness of the air is proverbial, and the cleanliness that prevails has well earned for Port Huron the name of "the spotless city." It is easy to reach Port Huron from all directions. From Ohio, Kentucky and the Southern States it only requires a day's journey, while from Missouri and the Southwestern States excellent transportation facilities are afforded to make the trip as enjoyable as possible. Steamboat lines and railroads radiate from Port Huron to all points of the compass.



"THE SMILE THAT WON'T COME OFF"
HURONIA BEACH CAMP, PORT HURON, MICH.

The Playgrounds of Canada

No tourist visitor who has ever visited Port Huron in summer has got away without taking in the beaches, the charming and magnificent stretch of scenic splendor along the shore of Lake Huron. This resort territory embraces Edison, La Salle, Holland, Lakeside, Huronia Beach Camp, Gratiot and Keewahdin Beaches, with upwards of 300 cottages, both public and private. Here are also located two fine and commodious hotels. "The Windermere" is perfect in all its appointments and cuisine, giving its guests the best of service and attention at a nominal cost, and occupies a fine position at Gratiot Beach. The "4 Gables," at Edison Beach, is less pretentious in size, but its popularity is equal to that of its larger neighbor. Maple Villa, at the Beaches, is a resort of the elite; golf, tennis, baseball, dancing, boating, bathing, etc., are among the numerous attractions offered; abundant verandah space, large rooms, newly furnished, with hot and cold water in each room, are inviting attributes. All cottages and hotels front directly on Lake Huron, affording their patrons a view that is entrancing in itself. At your very feet, as it were, will be found a broad sandy beach of pure white sand, and leading you to the best and purest body of fresh water in the world. Here the children can romp and play, and enjoy the sand, bathing and boating with perfect safety, the water along the shore line being shallow and relieving that anxiety for the welfare of the juvenile that sometimes prevails among parents. All of the beaches are within the city limits, and are reached by electric street railway between boat landings and railway depots, the city electric railway giving a five-minute service in summer. Many cottages are rented by either the week or season, furnished or unfurnished to suit the occupant, making an inexpensive method of taking an outing for families or private clubs or parties. Sailing, golf, tennis, walking, horseback riding and all varieties of outdoor life can there be enjoyed to perfection. Fishing is good the entire season.

Huronia Beach, the children's paradise, is the pioneer of the miles of summer homes dotting the primitive shore of Lake Huron from the Light House, marking the entrance to St. Clair River, to the Life Saving Station, six miles further up the lake. Among the features offered are: city water supply (lake water), city fire protection, city police surveillance, mail carriers, sub-station, electric street car line, cement walks (extending one mile along in front of cottages of Huronia and Gratiot Beaches and Windermere Hotel), electric lights, sewerage, sanitary conditions under the control and supervision of the City Board of Health; excellent hospital accommodations, skilled physicians, within a moment's call. In front of the cottages a beach of clean, white sand, an ideal playground for children, slopes down to the water of Lake Huron.

Gratiot Beach.—At Gratiot Beach is located the Windermere, a modern hotel with accommodations for 200 people. This popular hotel has been under the present management since 1890, and is within the northern limits of the city of Port Huron.

The Windermere is well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the guests: large airy rooms, all outside and well ventilated, wide halls and large, light and airy dining room, with table unexcelled. The broad porches afford a pleasing view of the long stretch of beach and water.

The beach is sandy, the water deepens gradually, and bathing is safe for the smallest child, yet when the north wind blows, the surf bathing equals that of the ocean beaches.

Boating, yachting and fishing are great attractions at this resort, and the tennis courts are constantly in use. A large dancing hall in connection with hotel affords amusement for young and old during the evening.

Electric cars, with ten-minute service, carry passengers and baggage from the Grand Trunk Station to the beaches, with a stop directly in the rear of all the cottages and the Windermere.

Further information regarding any of the resorts at Port Huron can be obtained by addressing the Port Huron Summer Resort Association, Port Huron, Mich.

ON THE ST. CLAIR RIVER

Stag Island, the children's paradise, is one the most delightful and beautiful summer resorts on the St. Clair River, situated in mid-stream of the St. Clair River, six miles below Port Huron and Sarnia.

All the large and small steamers en route between Lake Erie and Lake Huron pass Stag Island.

Twenty-one cottages, two hotels, facing the river, which will accommodate 250 guests.

Amusements.—Lawn tennis; a new nine-hole golf course, of 2,700 yards, has been laid out by a professional, and it is considered a very sporty course; bowling, dancing, boating and bathing.

The island is easily accessible by every Grand Trunk train arriving at Port Huron and Sarnia.

Folder and other information may be had by addressing the Manager of Stag Island, Marysville, Mich.

ORILLIA AND COUCHICHING

Two names with a subtle aroma in their very euphony, one a Spanish word and the other of Indian origin, are nearly always coupled in describing one of the most beautiful summer resort districts in the famous "Highlands of Ontario." Orillia *names* the town (eighty-six miles north of Toronto), one of the prettiest and most picturesque in all Canada and Couchiching the lovely lake on whose shores it is built.

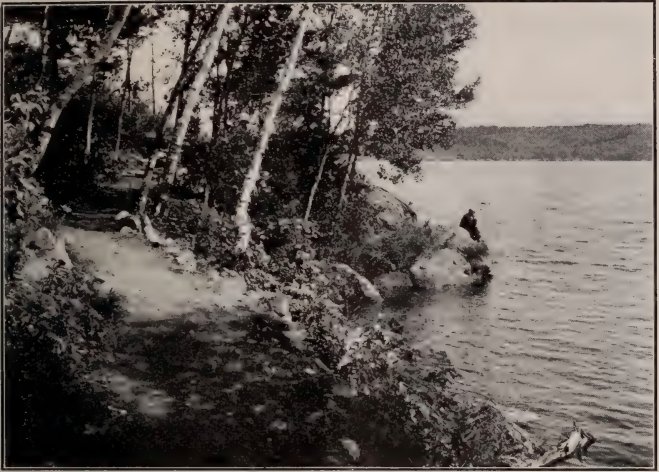
Orillia is at the gateway of the Muskoka region, for it is at this point that the landscape characteristic of that district makes its appearance. The town is built on the hillside, overlooking lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. The ground rises from the water's edge in a series of terraces, gradual slopes leading from one to the other, until from the topmost there is a splendid outlook for forty miles over Lake Simcoe. A handsomely illustrated booklet, giving fuller description of this lovely spot, may be had on application to any of the representatives mentioned in this booklet. (See page 56.)



COUCHICHING PARK, ORILLIA



VIEW FROM REAR OF THE "WAWA" HOTEL, LAKE OF BAYS



PATH IN "ROYAL MUSKOKA" HOTEL GROUNDS

MUSKOKA LAKES

The brain-fagged and tired business man, the enthusiastic gunner, the patient follower of Izaak Walton, or the man who likes a boat or canoe, goes to the Muskoka region. It is an ideal place for a vacation, and it is in just the out-of-the-way sort of spot which the great mass of hurried summer excursionists like.

Old forests, peopled with great patriarchs of the woods, abound in Muskoka. These forests, unlike some of the more exploited ones, do contain game, and the game is something more than an occasional chipmunk cheekily sitting on a stone and chattering defiance at the hunter.

The lakes abound with fish, and, here and there, a swift-running brook babbles of the trout which lie in quiet little pools along its course.

Good boats, and that best of all methods of navigation—a good canoe—can be easily obtained. Health stalks abroad on every vale and knoll; quiet peace, soothing in its calm, reigns everywhere; contentment and happiness are the handmaidens of the visitor.

It is far enough north to be cool in the hottest day in summer, and yet it is not so far as to be difficult of access. The Grand Trunk Railway runs special express trains during the summer season from Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto to this region with the quaint name of Muskoka.

This vast region lies in the northern part of Ontario, east of the Georgian Bay, and north of Lake Ontario, and the point of embarkation for the trip on the lake is situated 112 miles from Toronto. The total area of the district covers a large tract of that portion of Ontario and some idea of its extent may be had when it is known that some 800 lakes and rivers are imbedded within its boundaries.

The bosoms of these sylvan gems are covered with innumerable islands, on which have been built cosy and comfortable cottages, and on the larger islands may be seen handsome and costly residences; the homes of the wealthy. To those in search of purely scenic beauty, there is no other spot in the universe to rival it; while those in search of health will find the purity of air and general surroundings most beneficial. Being at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea level, and over 500 feet above the city of Toronto,

The Playgrounds of Canada

it is the very spot to invigorate exhausted physical nature. Good hotel accommodation is found in this district. A comprehensive booklet describing this district more fully is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System and can be had for the asking.

LAKE OF BAYS

One hundred and forty-six miles north of Toronto, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, nestles Huntsville, a pretty town nearly in the centre of what is known as the "Lake of Bays" district. The region in this locality is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes for which that vast portion of Northern Ontario is becoming so famous with the ever-increasing and fastidious army of tourists who each year are looking for fresh fields to explore.

Here are lakes and winding rivers and islands innumerable; water absolutely soft and without any admixture of minerals, as it percolates through the rocks and soil; for this portion of the country rests upon the primitive granite rock, which geologists repeatedly tell us contains no organic remains; and since the cooling of the earth's crust at that stage contained no soluble minerals there can be none here now in the waters of these lakes and rivers. The scenic grandeur of hill and mountain, the placid beauty of the lakes, the lovely rivers, with their pellucid waters flowing through banks of delightfully variegated foliage, are not surpassed in any country.

The Wawa Hotel, one of the finest summer hotels in America, is situated on the "Lake of Bays" and offers exceptional accommodation for its guests. A handsome booklet, with an extended and concise description of this district profusely illustrated, may be had on application to any Grand Trunk agent. (See list, page 56.)

MAGANETAWAN RIVER

Burk's Falls is the point of embarkation for the trip up the Maganetawan River. The beauty of Muskoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Maganetawan is reached fifty-eight miles north of Muskoka wharf, and opens up another and entirely new



RESIDENCE ACROSS FROM "ROYAL MUSKOKA" HOTEL



STEAMER IROQUOIS AT BRITANNIA WHARF, LAKE OF BAYS

region to steamboat navigation, to the tourist and particularly the sportsman, who can get with comparatively little trouble to a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time. The Maganetawan River is just equidistant between the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Nipissing, and drains a surface of about 4,000 square miles. Some idea may, therefore, be gathered of its magnitude and of the possibilities for canoeing opened up by the ramifications of the numerous tributaries and their connected lake enlargements. The very heart-centre for sport, for rod and gun. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoes, amid the best of sport, while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unsullied wildness of its forest haunts.

LAKE NIPISSING AND THE FRENCH RIVER

This is a picture of a country where men go canoeing and camping out on the edge of the unknown. There are no palatial steamers on the French River, and no Pullman cars swinging along the shaded shores. Better than these are here—the pickerel, the pike, the black bass and the maskinonge. On the shore the wild moose mothers her young, the red deer fondles her fawn, and the gray grouse teaches her babies how to fly.

Bound for Nipissing and the French River, you first find the Grand Trunk Railway System, which will take you from Portland, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago; and, with its connections, from any civilized country on earth to North Bay, some two hundred miles north of Toronto, where you take to the water and the woods.

The joy of an outing is to be entirely out of doors, to canoe and portage, to make your bed of boughs and sleep the sleep of the careless.

There is joy, too, in the moist smell of the woods at dawn, in catching one's own breakfast, and the firm fish from the cool waters of these northern streams make a breakfast tempting even to a dainty appetite. And there is joy in paddling along the quiet shore just as the sun begins to tint the tree tops. The lake lies limpid like molten lead with never a ripple save where a pickerel jumps and sends out a series of widening circles of tiny wimples. The lone loon lets out a melancholy cry that makes the echoes in the cliffs and ridges—a wild, weird, quavery cry, unlike the cry of any other bird. The bull moose, browsing in the lily-pads, lifts his head, standing so near that you can see the water dropping from his great nose and hear the drops falling into the lake.

The Playgrounds of Canada

O, the peace and perfume of it all! After breakfast you go forth to find the hiding place of the black bass, and by noon you are hungry as a bear and light a camp fire on a tiny isle and fry your fish, or perhaps broil a bit of bacon.

There is joy in the morning, at noon and at night—best of all at night.

After a wholesome supper, a pipe, or a good cigar, the camp fire flickering among the trees, the low wind bringing to you the balsam of the bush-land, you lie down with the sweet smell of your pine pillow permeating your tent and the low lisps of lapping waves lulling you to rest.

Eleven days of this elixir of life out of doors will make you young and fix you fit for another eleven months of daily toil.

Before you reach this happy land there is a sail of twenty-five miles across Lake Nipissing, but every hour of it enjoyable. Then you reach the French River.

The ordinary railway guide map, or the geography, represents the French River as a single straight line running west from Nipissing to Georgian Bay. No map has ever been drawn to represent it as it is. For twelve miles from the lake to the head of Okikendwat Island there is, indeed, but one broad channel. From this point to the Georgian Bay, over fifty miles, there are two main channels, and almost countless minor ones, embracing innumerable islands. There are hundreds of rapids, most of which can be run by canoeists of ordinary skill.

This part of Ontario is as famous for its shooting as for fishing. Twelve miles from North Bay Station lies South Bay, where the best duck shooting to be found in the Highlands may be had. In season there are deer, and a little further north, moose in abundance.

The Little Chaudiere.—A favorite resort is the Little Chaudiere. It is called the "Little Chaudiere" because this mad prank of the river is a degree milder than that of the Big Chaudiere.



PICKEREL FISHING ON THE FRENCH RIVER



HUNTERS RETURNING TO CAMP WITH A "NICE ONE,"
NEAR WAWA HOTEL, LAKE OF BAYS

Above the cataract there are rocks which divide the stream into five forks, each as impetuous and fierce as the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids, but of course on a smaller scale.

In traversing the main southern channel of the French, mark well the various islands that look so much alike if you would not get hopelessly lost when you try to make the short jaunt alone some day.

The southern branch, in making one of its numerous excursions deeper into the forest, describes a half-circle, in the course of which are five rapids one mile apart. The Indian shoots all of them, but the tenderfoot, if wise, walks around. Below the second rapids is a circular basin 100 rods in diameter, which is called the "Banquet Hall of the Fishes." It is literally alive with game fish of all varieties and sizes.

The Masogmasing.—The "masog," the Indians call the black-coated, red-crested bird, each year growing scarcer in the far northern wilds. His defiant cackle, or challenge, can be heard for more than a mile, ringing through the trees or across the waters. Of the many streams, not marked or noted by the geographer, perhaps the most attractive to the hunter and lover of nature is the Masogmasing, the "river where the woodpecker sings." Lilies carpet the stream so thickly that for rods the water cannot be seen. Overhead the trees are arched so that for long stretches the canoe glides under a canopy of limbs and branches. The deer love it for its dark recesses and hiding places within reach of the succulent lily-pads.

A Fall Hunt.—But the charms of this wonderful country beyond Lake Nipissing are not all confined to the summer season. Beautiful in August and September, it is gorgeous in October and majestic in November. The latter is the month when the hunter most rejoices to make the portage around the Big Chaudiere and the canoe trip down the river to the favorite haunts of the deer, moose and bear. Recently a party of twelve sportsmen, including eight Canadians and four Americans, passed six delightful days in the log-cabin camp. The result of the hunt was most satisfactory from

The Playgrounds of Canada

the view point of the score. When the steamer called for the nimrods at the end of the week she had to carry out twenty-one deer, one moose and one bear.

Kervin Beach.—Kervin Beach is a delightful spot located about four miles across the bay on Lake Nipissing, facing the main lake and but a short distance from North Bay. At this point two cottages are located, where first-class accommodation is available at reasonable rates. Good fishing and shooting in season is assured and a beautiful sandy beach affords splendid bathing. Boats, guides and all other facilities are available.

Chaudiere Falls.—The Alabama House, situated near the head of the Chaudiere Falls, is a new hotel and offers excellent accommodation to the tourist at reasonable rates. This resort is one of the daily points of call for the steamer from both North Bay and Sturgeon Falls. For rates and particulars communicate with J. A. Clark, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Skiffs and canoes to rent.

House-Boating.—Modern house-boats may be obtained on the French River for any period desired. Rates and all other particulars, including cost of guides, boats, launches, etc., will be gladly given on application. Tents, camping outfits, etc., are also available at reasonable rates. Further particulars regarding the above will be furnished on application to Mr. John Kervin. Callander, Ont., by letter, wire or phone.

Accommodations of this variety may also be obtained through the French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, who have recently built and fitted up one of these boats. All bedding, dishes and kitchen utensils, etc., are furnished by the company. Rowboats and canoes are also supplied by this company at reasonable rates. For particulars communicate with the French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Steamboat Service.—Commencing July 2nd and continuing throughout the tourist season, the French River & Nipissing Navigation Company, Ltd., will operate a daily steamboat service between North Bay and French River. The daily service will prove an acquisition to the tourist and pleasure-seeker, as it will give them additional means of visiting one of the most delightful summer resorts in Canada. The steamer will leave North Bay at 8.30 A.M. except Sunday, calling at all the summer cottages on the route between Franks Bay and Chaudiere Falls. On the return journey arrives North Bay at 6.00 P.M. Meals and refreshments served on boat. An officer of the company will meet trains to direct passengers and look after baggage.



SOLID COMFORT FISHING CLUB, FRENCH RIVER



A PAIR OF FIGHTERS, FRENCH RIVER

THE TIMAGAMI REGION

The Indians, centuries ago, perhaps, named the wonderful translucent lake that lies up here in New Ontario "Timagami," which comes from the Indian word "Timagamingue," and signifies "place of deep water." Other lakes in the north may be as deep, but they were unable to sound them with the naked eye as they could sound Timagami, whose waters are so crystal clear that one may see bottom where it is very deep.

That these little limpid, wood-girt seas should lie so long, almost at the heart of the continent, unexplored and practically unknown for two hundred years, is due to the fact that until recently no railway had pierced that wilderness. Now, however, the pathfinder has passed that way, has opened a steel trail, so that during the fishing and shooting season of 1913 those who are tired of the old worn trails may have their first peep into this new sportsman's paradise. They are passing rapidly, these "silent places." The march of

The Playgrounds of Canada

empire has reached the Pacific Ocean. The eastern sportsman, voyager and explorer, having wiped the West out, is turning to the North. The white man in this ceaseless search for the earth's endowments is now wiping out the wilderness. A little while and the "forest primeval" shall be no more. In all probability we of this generation will be the last to relate to our grandchildren the stirring stories of the hunt in the wild forests of Canada.

Timagami is a great patch cut out of Canada, containing 3,750,000 acres of lakes, rivers and wilderness. The scenic grandeur of this new territory is almost incomparable. Lake Timagami has a shore line of about eight hundred miles and there are a thousand and one lesser lakes, countless little timbered isles, walled in by the unscarred forest with its cathedral pines through which the low winds sing of health and rest and happiness—the sweet forgetfulness that comes to a tired soul when he steals away for a brief visit with Nature.

Timagami, it would seem, holds all that the lover of Nature or the nimrod wants—small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*); speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*); lake trout (*Chorizomer namaycush*); wall-eyed pike, pike-perch, or dore (*Stizostedion vitreum*); and common pike (*Esox lucius*); its altitude above sea level of over 1,000 feet; the health-giving efficacy of its pure air, and its wild animals and birds.

This is the "Mecca" for the tired business man, the toiler of busy mart and street, with labor-dimmed eyes and weary brain, and where more perfect rest and tranquillity can be found than even the tired mind longs for or fancy depicts.

Reliable Indian guides are obtainable throughout Timagami, country-wise old woodsmen who can lead you to where the wild things live. And they know, too, where the fishing is best. During midsummer the lake trout take to deep water and can be reached only with something like two hundred feet of wire line. But the black bass bite well in July, August and September, and the waters of the lakes in the Timagami country simply teem with them. They seem to be gamier than fish of the same species in other waters and run up to six pounds.

All these fish have a fine flavor because of the low temperature and pure water. All the streams emptying into Lady Evelyn Lake



ON THE PORTAGE, MONTREAL RIVER, TIMAGAMI



LAST DAY IN CAMP, MAGANETAWAN RIVER

are alive with brook trout. These speckled beauties are as game here as in the Alpine streams of the Rockies. Get a copy of the illustrated descriptive booklet relating to this wonderful territory issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, which is sent free on application to any agent. (See list, page 56.)

THE 30,000 ISLANDS OF THE GEORGIAN BAY

This wizened old world of ours, small at best, is being worn smooth and bare by the foot of man. The habitual globe-trotter, in his annual or bi-annual whirl around this shrinking sphere, tires of the scene. The world-old seas, the Old World watering-places, meeting the same men and women on the way; his eyes are weary of the same old scenes, his ears are ever fretted by the self-same songs. He has camped on the continent of Europe until the land is blackened with the ashes of his camp fires. He has travelled until he is ready to exclaim, "There is nothing new under the sun."



AMONG THE 30,000 ISLANDS OF THE GEORGIAN BAY

The Playgrounds of Canada

But he is wrong. The Grand Trunk Railway System has been staking out, and opening up to the world, new Wonderlands in the wilds of Ontario. Each year new resorts with new hotels are thrown open, and they are always full to the doors, for the globe-trotter is eager for new fields. Those who cannot afford the time and expense of a cross-continent trip, welcome these new havens of rest and pleasure. The busy business man and the tired student find rest and recreation in the forest fastnesses of the North. The lover of out-of-door sports finds here the happiest hunting ground on the continent, and renews his youth by the shores of still water and by the banks of running streams.

The great secret of the success and ever-increasing popularity of these northern resorts lies in the fact that every one who shoots, rests, or recreates here becomes a travelling advertising agent for the north country, and a fast friend to the Grand Trunk Railway System which is opening new worlds to the tourists, the nimrod, and the follower of big game.

Another of the most delightful and beautiful trips that may be taken in Canada, and not surpassed in any other country, is through and among the islands of the Georgian Bay, that great arm of Lake Huron lying west of the Muskoka Lakes, and which is easily accessible from Midland or Penetang, two points on the Grand Trunk Railway System—in which lie an extensive archipelago of more than 30,000 islands, and which bears the name of his late Majesty, King George the Third. In general character they are similar to the Thousand Islands situated in the St. Lawrence River, but, of course, are infinitely more numerous. This magnificent bay has no equal on the American continent. The steady increase of tourists to this locality is alone proof that it has become the most popular resort on the Inland Lakes. It is impossible to describe this wonderful waterway with any degree of satisfaction, as Nature has been so generous in beautifying and adorning it with a lavish hand, and has gifted the region with gorgeous scenic effects, rugged promontories, charming summering places on beautifully wooded islands, intricate channels and narrows, that it is one grand panorama of vistas from beginning to end. Islands of every shape and size, from those of but a lone rock to some hundreds of acres in extent, are beheld on every hand, most changeable in their variegated foliage and moss-covered rocks, peeping out of the blue depths of clear crystal-like water, for the inspection of the beholder. Write to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System mentioned in this publication for a copy of the Georgian Bay folder, giving a full and interesting description of this territory. (See page 56.)

THE "ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK" OF ONTARIO

A comparatively new and attractive region, little known to the lover of rod and gun and the tourist, has all the summer attractions that appeal to the denizen of the city. While thousands are familiar with the better-known resorts in Canada which have developed into such popularity within the last few years, it is known by a comparatively few only that there exists close at hand a preserve as it were—set aside by the Provincial Government of Ontario solely for the delectation of mankind—where true sportsmen are welcomed and where the fishing is not in name only, but where the gamiest of black bass, speckled trout, and salmon trout are found in goodly numbers. Where the lakes and rivers possess a beauty of their own—a wilderness, a surprise. Where the fauna and flora is found in luxuriant profusion, where the forests are heavily timbered and the shores of the lakes beautifully clothed with a raiment of pine and balsam, and where every breath of the pure air gives new life.

The "Algonquin National Park" is a region that has already won favor with a large number of travellers who are looking for new fields to explore and for a place where civilization has not yet encroached upon Nature's domains and where man's handiwork is



TWO NATIVE FRIENDS—ALGONQUIN PARK

not in evidence. Irrespective of the scenic grandeur of the entire park, the main attraction is the grand fishing that is offered and which is open to all true sportsmen who recognize the carrying out of the regulations laid down by the Crown for the protection and preservation of the fish and game.

The situation of the park and contiguous territory might be called the eastern section of the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 2,000,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries. This vast extent of virgin wilderness has aptly been named "Lakeland," and the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates its confines for many miles, giving exceptional facilities for reaching the different points of ingress to the many canoe routes and navigable lakes and streams which radiate from the railway line north and south, making the region easy of access from any point of the American continent. Unlike many of the other lake districts in Ontario, the waterways throughout the whole area of the Park are a continuity of lake and stream, many of them being navigable for canoes from one to the other, while others are connected with short, easy portages with good trails blazed through the forest. The country is of a very rugged nature, the lakes are encircled with high shores, beautifully clothed with verdure from

The Playgrounds of Canada

the water's edge to the summit of the highest bluffs. The waters of the lakes are deep and translucent, filled with the gamiest of the game species of fish—black bass, three and four pounders, and salmon trout tipping the scales at ten and twelve pounds are plentiful in the waters south of the railway line, while north of the railway bass are not found. The rivulets and streams are alive with the gamiest of speckled trout, the cool waters giving them fighting tendencies which delight the heart of the most ardent angler. Salmon trout are found in the waters north of the railway in the lakes, and excellent fishing is assured in any of these waters. During the months of May and June the trout fishing is at its best; the speckled beauties rise to the fly. July, August and September are also good months for the trout and black bass.

Great are the opportunities in this territory for the observation of wild animals, and for those who desire to shoot with a camera the wild life of the woods. There are two hotels situated in the Park, one at Algonquin Park Station, named the "Highland Inn," and one at Joe Lake Station, named the Algonquin Hotel, where good accommodation can be had.

There is no other part of the Province of Ontario situated at as great an altitude as this territory. Recent observations taken give the height above sea level as 1,600 feet, while there are many points on the summit of the shores of the lakes reaching over 2,000 feet, this being the highest summer resort located in Eastern Canada. The atmosphere is pure and exhilarating and a few days' sojourn under its influence rejuvenates one and invigorates a run-down constitution.

Camp Nominigan.—The new camp hotel in the park is located on the easterly shore of Smoke Lake, one of the largest and most picturesque of the park lakes and is known as "Camp Nominigan." The word is Ojibway for balsam, and is most appropriate, for the region is rich in this aromatic growth. Here, on a point facing the south, and furnishing glorious sunset pictures across the lake to the west, has been built a log camp hotel enterprise, similar to those of Maine of world-wide fame. There is a large central lodge or meeting-place and in close proximity to it there are a



CANOEING PARTY, ALGONQUIN PARK

series of individual log cabins, all built of cedar logs with the bark on, chinked with cement and moss and thoroughly in keeping with the natural beauty of their location. The central lodge and the cabins are comfortably furnished and have modern conveniences, with bathrooms and hot and cold water. The large lodge is used for general rendezvous and dining room, and the log cabins furnish privacy for families or parties. This arrangement has proved a great success in many of the best similar resorts of the East. Rates, \$14 to \$18 per week.

The routes to the new camp are: one by road from Algonquin Park Station, and a canoe route from the latter place. The camp will be fully prepared to receive guests at the opening of the season of 1913. For particulars address Manager, Camp Nominigan, Algonquin Park Station, Ontario.

This camp on Smoke Lake is the first of a series of camps which will be established in the park by the Grand Trunk Railway System, under arrangement with the Provincial Government.

A handsome publication on this territory, beautifully illustrated, can be had for the asking by applying to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System. (See page 56.)

THE KAWARTHA LAKES

The Kawartha Lakes District is at present patronized by a class of tourists who, when they have found a good thing, know how to enjoy it. The chain of lakes which comprises this region lies north of Peterborough and Lindsay, and is composed of Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, with a magnificent steamer route of seventy miles from Lakefield to Coboconk. They are situated in the counties of Victoria and Peterborough, and combine the wildest primeval granite, mountain and forest scenery, with lovely grassy shrub and vine-clad shores. Many of the lakes are dotted with islands, on which pretty and comfortable homes have been erected for their summer tenants, and throughout the chain the tourist and sportsman are at no point remote from busy town or village, or humble cottage home, and yet in comparative seclusion.

Owing to the high altitude of these lakes (over 600 feet above the level of Lake Ontario), the air is pure, and laden with health-giving and soothing balsamic odors from the pine and spruce-clad hills—it renews physical vigor, restores the nervous system, invigorates the mental faculties and gives a new lease of life. To those who suffer from hay fever, the Kawartha Lakes are a haven of heaven-given relief and security.

As for the canoeist, this midland district of Ontario is one broad, continuous network of lakes extending to James Bay, and the voyages to be taken by the enthusiastic lover of the canoe have but one limit—the time at the disposal of the voyager.

Easy of access (three hours from Toronto), profuse in its gifts, and diverse in its attractions, having its fashionable resorts, and its delightful facilities for "roughing it." Why not throw business to the janitor for a month, cast care to the dogs? and when you return from the "Bright Waters and Happy Lands" (the English rendering of the Indian word "Kawartha"), you will be a new creature, fortified for another year's trials.

The eastern portion of this district is reached via Peterborough and Lakefield, the latter being the point of embarkation for the trip up Stony Lake and westward.

Many from the United States and Canada have purchased retired, secluded sites along these waters, where neat cottages peep from the shrubbery. In summer months these are occupied by those who wish to escape the din and turmoil of the city and recuperate health and enjoy life to the utmost. The steam launch, sailboat, rowboat and canoe are everywhere in evidence.



"NOMINIGAN CAMP," SMOKE LAKE, SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF ONE OF THE FINEST FISHING GROUNDS IN CANADA

Peterborough is a charming city with a population of 20,000. All requisite supplies for campers may be secured here. Hotel accommodation is good. Maskinonge and bass fishing is of the best, and you may enjoy your daily paper between the brief waits for a bite. A line of steamers is operated on the Otonabee River and Rice Lake, connecting with the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway System at Peterborough and Hastings. Here "Idyl Wyld" is situated on Rice Lake. This hotel is located in a beautifully wooded park, just far enough removed from town and city, and still you may enjoy all conveniences of civilization.

Lakefield, a pretty village nine miles north of Peterborough, beautifully situated at the eastern extremity of the Kawartha Lakes, is one of the northern termini of the Grand Trunk Railway System. It is one of the many eligible places in Ontario for a summer holiday, and combines all the comforts of home and city life, its hotels being modern and comfortable. The steamers of the Stony Lake Navigation Company make this point their headquarters, and make several trips daily to Stony Lake and its island-bound waters, while frequently excursion parties run to this point from Lindsay and the western end of the district.

Duck shooting in this district is very good during the open season, which is accounted for by the quantity of wild rice which is everywhere to be seen.

Stony Lake.—Hundreds of islands are in evidence scattered over the surface of the waters, on nearly all of which are noticed the pretentious and pretty cottages of the summer resident. This portion of the Kawartha Lakes offers a most remarkable kaleidoscope of natural beauty. It is estimated that Stony Lake contains some 800 islands, enclosed in an area of about ten miles long and about two miles wide, with water as clear as crystal.

At a romantic point, which is known as the Burleigh Shore of Stony Lake, rises stately Mount Julian, clothed in verdure, and studded with clumps of trees. Its summit commands a magnificent view of the wonderfully picturesque Stony Lake, with silvery Clear Lake as a background stretching away to the southern horizon. To the east, and in the shadow of Mount Julian, lies "beautiful Viamede," surrounded by groves of giant trees through which one may roam and enjoy all the charms of Nature's out-of-doors.

Burleigh Falls offers unsurpassed facilities for the summer-seeker after rest and health. Its marvelous natural beauty, and the ease with which it is reached, is the secret of its popularity.

Buckhorn Falls is also a most enjoyable summering place. The fishing here is excellent—bass and maskinonge—and in the lakes, a short trip to the north, salmon are taken. In the fall this is a favorite resort of the deer hunter.

Sandy Lake.—A peculiarity of the lake is that it has no inlet, being pure spring water, clear as crystal, the bottom of the lake being discernible at a great depth. In parts the water is exceedingly deep, while in other places there are large, shallow, sandy reaches, admirably adapted for bathers. The bass in this lake are known as silver bass, the color, so it is supposed, being produced by the peculiarity of the water and white sand.

Bridgenorth.—Here is situated Chemong Park and Hotel. This spot may be reached by boat via the regular steamer route, or from Peterborough (six miles) by the regular stage line, which runs in connection with the Grand Trunk trains. The height of Chemong Lake above Lake Ontario is 560 feet, or nearly 900 feet above sea level, and the atmosphere is of a purity unexcelled. A large number of summer cottages are located on the lake shores.

Bobcaygeon is situated on an island in the river between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, and is distant from Lindsay about 22 miles, Bridgenorth 20, Buckhorn 17, and Fenelon Falls 15.



37½ LB. MASKINONGE CAUGHT AT ROSEDALE,
KAWARTHA LAKES

It can be reached either via Lindsay, from which place a well-appointed mail steamer makes daily trips, or from Lakefield, and the west-bound steamer route, or from Coboconk, at the extreme western end of the chain of lakes, to Sturgeon Point, where connection is made with steamer. Good hotels and boarding-houses.

Sturgeon Point lies in the elbow of Sturgeon Lake. Boats from Bobcaygeon call twice daily, each way. It is a beautiful natural park of oak, maple and pine. A large number of cottages have been erected here. The fishing grounds, it may be said, are famed throughout the continent. The sportive bass rise freely to the fly, and four-pound fish are not infrequently taken. Maskinonge are also to be found here.

Pleasant Point, opposite Sturgeon Point, is a port of call for steamers, and a mag-

nificent site for campers. The fishing in Sturgeon Lake is of the very best.

Lindsay is a thriving and prosperous town only three hours' run from Toronto, and two hours from Port Hope, on Lake Ontario. Lindsay is a favorite distributing point for the happy holiday-makers seeking a large section of "Kawartha" waters; for it is here the tourist takes the steamer for Sturgeon Point, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Rosedale, Coboconk and all the innumerable intermediate resorts and camps on the hospitable shores of Sturgeon, Pigeon, Cameron and Balsam Lakes.

Kinmount, the most northerly point in the Kawartha Lakes District, lies thirty miles from Lindsay. The town is becoming more popular each year as a tourist centre and is the point of ingress to a number of charming lakes noted for their scenic beauty and excellent fishing.

Scugog Lake, one of the Kawartha Lakes, is the southern gateway to a continuous chain of lake and river navigation in a land of plenty and pleasant scenery. In this lake is Scugog Island, containing 8,000 acres of well-cultivated farms, including the Indian village of the Massauga tribe, with a reserve of 800 acres.

Scugog Lake, only sixteen miles from Lake Ontario, is 578 feet above that lake. Scugog Lake is connected by river navigation through Lindsay to Sturgeon Lake and other connected lakes to

Lakefield, north of Peterborough, a distance of about ninety miles from Port Perry. This lake is known far and wide as a fishing resort. Maskinonge and bass are plentiful, and duck shooting is good in season.

Port Perry is justly noted for four things: fishing, shooting, boating and picturesque scenery. It is located on Lake Scugog, at the head waters of the Kawartha Lakes, forty miles from Toronto.

The town can be reached readily by rail, and boats can easily be shipped there, as the Grand Trunk siding runs to the water's edge at Whitby Harbor, on Lake Ontario, eighteen miles distant, and the regular line runs right past the wharf at Port Perry.

It has the best wild duck and goose shooting ground in Ontario. Scugog Lake is well stocked with maskinonge and bass, it being the best fish feeding ground in Ontario, according to expert testimony.

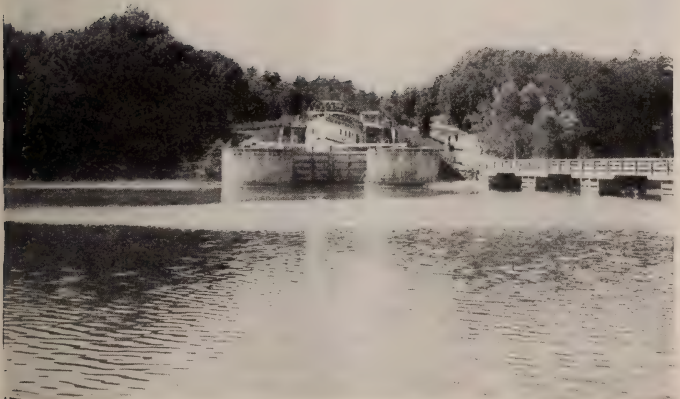
Port Perry is the starting point for the lovely Kawartha Lakes trip, which is the finest from a scenic point of view in Ontario.

Fenelon Falls.—This thriving village of about 1,500 inhabitants, is situated immediately between Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes, two of the most beautiful of that charming chain of lakes and streams which forms the direct route of the Kawartha Lakes waterway. The very best of fishing and duck shooting, each in its season, are to be had here, and splendid deer, partridge and rabbit hunting can be found within a day's walk of the village.

Here is situated, overlooking the picturesque Fenelon River, the Hotel Kawartha. The building is electric-lighted throughout, and is modern in every particular. Within the hotel grounds, which cover eight acres, seven large, airy cottages are snugly ensconced. These cottages can be rented at moderate rates.

Rosedale is a charming place, situated on the shore of Balsam Lake, at the entrance of the Rosedale River. It is an ideal camping place. The rivers, together with the lake, afford opportunities for fishing in any weather.

Coboconk, on Gull River, situated between Balsam Lake and Mud Turtle and Silver Lakes, furnishes good accommodation for tourists. The village is located on both sides of the river, and you can at any time lure your breakfast from the stream without a



JONES' LOCK, ON RIDEAU LAKE AND RIVER TRIP



AN AFTERNOON'S SPORT, NEAR SANS SOUCI, GEORGIAN BAY DISTRICT

guide or boat. Coboconk is four hours from Toronto via Grand Trunk Railway.

The Stony Lake Navigation Company operate a steamer service over what is known as the Lakefield and Stony Lake Route and in addition to this service fishing permits may be obtained from them.

Excellent Indian and white guides and cooks are found in Lindsay, Peterborough, Lakefield, Fenelon Falls, Coboconk, Bobcaygeon—in short, at all points along the route.

RIDEAU RIVER AND LAKES

Probably no trip is attracting more of the attention of tourists and sportsmen just now than that between Kingston and Ottawa, via the Rideau, a distance of 126½ miles. The Rideau is a waterway between the two cities mentioned, made by connecting a large number of the most beautiful lakes on the continent. The river and lakes afford delightful sails and scenery, and invigorating air.

Kingston is the starting point for this charming district, if the journey is to be all the way by boat, and here the steamers of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., are taken for the trip through these waters.

The Grand Trunk service to Kingston is all that is to be desired, through sleeping cars being operated direct to the steamer wharf.

Although there are several places where tourists can find accommodation, Jones' Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Westport are the Mecca of fishermen.

The route is through some of the finest fishing grounds in existence. Bass and pickerel are plentiful and maskinonge of from twenty to forty pounds weight abound. Black bass are caught weighing five and a half pounds, and pickerel seven pounds, whilst Oswego, or green bass, tipped the scales at eight and a half, and pike at eighteen pounds.

Lake Opinicon, once the home of the wild potato, not infrequently yields black bass up to seven pounds. The spotted, strawberry, calico bass, or croppy, as it is variously called, a most tooth-

some morsel, perch and other minor members of the finny tribe, are also found in great abundance. Passing through Indian, Clear and Newboro lakes, and the lock at the village of Newboro, we finally reach the summit, or highest point of Little Lake Rideau, which differs from the other lakes in being one unbroken sheet of water. Here we are 151 feet above Lake Ontario, which elevation we have obtained by thirteen locks in thirty-eight miles, and must now descend 295 feet by thirty-four locks in eighty-seven miles to Ottawa.

We now pass into Big Rideau, the queen of the chain, it being twenty-one miles long, and from one to eight miles in width and having over 200 islands. Until now we have never estimated lakes highly. A river that came from somewhere and was going somewhere, hustling along as if it had a train to catch, or a bill to meet, or had just been appointed chairman of a primary, was distinctly entitled to respect. It could tell stories, too, of the mountain heights from which it had come, of happy country homes past which it had flowed. It whispered of the forget-me-nots and wild violets, and of the buttercups that decked the lush meadows through which it had meandered. There was an air of hope and expectancy all about it, touching the great ocean to which it was flowing, like poor humanity going out to its eternal sea. But a lake that loafs around home, with its hands in its pockets, so to speak, lacks character, so we had never cultivated its acquaintance with much earnestness. In the language of the vernacular, there is no "git up" to it. We were conscious, however, of yielding without a protest to the infinite loveliness of the Rideau, as in a dream we saw the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, Lake George of New York State, Scotland's Lomond, England's Windermere, Ireland's Killarney, Italy's Como, and found something here in kinship with them all.

Salmon trout abound in this lake, often gladdening the heart of the fisherman with twenty-five pounds of precious weight.

Owing to the abundant growth of wild rice, this district has become the favorite breeding and feeding grounds of wild ducks. Of these the sportsman finds an infinite variety, and of a quality to satisfy the epicurean taste of a Lucullus.

A sense as of personal possession comes with residence here, and each sojourner, though otherwise amiably disposed, is conscious of an unreasonable desire to protest against new arrivals, saying in effect, with the lover in Tennyson's "Maud": "What! has he found my jewel out?" Peace unutterable descends upon us. Stocks may rise or fall, parties triumph or collapse, what care we in this blessed summer land, where it seems always afternoon?

OTTAWA

Considered together with its charming surroundings, Ottawa is one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. The Ottawa River having plunged over the Chaudiere Falls, settles and sweeps majestically past the Parliament Buildings to join the great St. Lawrence on the way to the sea. By the grassy banks of the Rideau Canal, which empties into the Ottawa between the capital buildings and the charming "Chateau Laurier," are miles upon miles of beautiful drives, which take one to the interesting experimental farm, and in other ways past Government House and to many interesting and attractive points. Along these drives some 30,000 trees have been planted, and for miles together the graceful arms of the Elm, one of Canada's most magnificent trees, arch the roadway.

Just across the river, at the west end of the Inter-Provincial Bridge, lies the lumbering and manufacturing town of Hull, and beyond Hull, only sixty miles, lies a beautiful forest full of wild life.

The Playgrounds of Canada



AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Victoria Museum is just being completed at the foot of Metcalf Street. This new house will be the home of some valuable and interesting specimens of Canadian minerals, animals, wood, grasses, and Indian relics. The Canadian branch of the Royal Mint is situated at Ottawa, the Dominion Astronomical Observatory and the University of Ottawa.

Ottawa was a wilderness until 1820, when Lord Dalhousie and Col. By arrived to begin the building of the Rideau Canal. In 1827 it was a village, twenty years later a town, and in 1855 it became a city with its name changed to Ottawa.

This site was selected as the capital of Canada by the late Queen Victoria, the corner stone laid by the then Prince of Wales (King Edward the VII) in 1860.

Few writers have seen this beautiful capital and refrained from writing of its charm and beauty. Anthony Trollope wrote: "Having the world of Canada from whence to choose, the choosers have certainly chosen well. The glory of Ottawa is the set of public buildings erected on the rock which guards, as it were, the town from the river. I know of no Gothic purer of its kind, or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation, and I know no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur."

The "Chateau Laurier" at Ottawa, built at a cost of \$2,000,000 by the Grand Trunk Railway System, is without doubt the finest hotel on this continent, not only architecturally but also in regard to its general appointments.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

This remarkable archipelago begins near Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extends some forty miles down the river to Brockville. They present to the view of the passing traveller everything conceivable in the way of an island, from a bare rock a yard across, to an island covering many acres, many heavily wooded, some covered merely with grass, some cultivated only as farms, some containing only a beautiful summer residence with its surrounding pleasure grounds, and others fitted up with rustic seats and tables for pleasure parties. Some of the islands are hilly, while others scarcely rise above the water's surface, and, viewed

from the deck of a steamer winding its way among them, make an impression upon the mind that memory tenaciously clings to. Between and among these thread innumerable channels, here pouring a swift and crystal tide through some pent-up chasm, and there forming in deep, still pools, much loved by the wary black bass, near the shadow of some castellated crag. Of course these localities are the haunts of sportsmen, especially those who enjoy fishing and wild fowl shooting, and every facility for these pursuits, as well as for boating and other watering-place recreations, is furnished by the summer hotels among the islands.

In a region of such aquatic nature, boating and fishing are naturally leading sports, and the wide channel of the St. Lawrence River, with a current of less than two miles in the vicinity of Round Island, offers every opportunity for a thorough enjoyment of these pastimes. This stream teems with the gamiest of fish, such as black bass, pickerel, maskinonge, etc. Connected with the hotel are boats with experienced and trustworthy oarsmen. These "St. Lawrence River skiffs," as they are called, have a beauty of line, strength, comfort, lightness, ease of handling and swift sailing qualities. They seat two persons and the oarsmen, and are equipped with all the appurtenances for fishing and cooking, the oarsmen being adept at both arts.

The fishing on the Canadian side is far the best. The best route to take to reach this charming locality is the Grand Trunk Railway System to Kingston or Gananoque.

During the summer season a through sleeping car is run from Toronto to Kingston Wharf, and connects there with steamers for the different points situated in the region.

MONTREAL

The commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is situated on the south shore of the island bearing the same name and at the base of a beautiful eminence known as Mount Royal, from which both the city and island derive their name. The site of the city was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and at that time he found a village of Indians situated near the foot of the mountain. He



CITY OF MONTREAL, FROM MOUNT ROYAL



DUFFERIN TERRACE AND LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC, FROM CITADEL

landed a short distance below the city, at a point still known by the Indian name of "Hochelaga." When he reached the top of the mountain, to which he was guided by the Indian Chief, "Don-nacona, he was so struck by the magnificent outlook, that he named it in honor of his master, the "Royal Mount." Champlain also visited the site in 1611, but the village with its inhabitants had been swept away, probably by some hostile tribe. The first settlement by Europeans was made by the French in 1642. In its early history the city was repeatedly attacked by the Indians, and in 1684 a wooden wall was erected for defense. This was replaced in 1722 by a massive stone wall, with redoubts and bastions. In 1759, when Canada was conquered by the British, Montreal had a population of 4,000 souls. The streets were narrow and the houses low. Some of these buildings are still standing. A walk through the two or three streets still retaining these primitive buildings and narrow paths strongly reminds one of the quaint old towns of Rouen, Caen, and others in Normandy. The growth of the city has been exceedingly rapid, and the view, as seen from Mount Royal, is majestic, and for beauty almost unrivalled.

The river frontage is almost six miles in length, extending from the Victoria Jubilee Bridge to the village of Maisonneuve.

Montreal as the Mecca for the tourist is one of the most interesting cities on the American continent and offers unlimited attractions for sight-seeing and visiting historical spots that are part of the history of the American continent. A publication entitled "Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa," beautifully printed and illustrated, has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System and will be sent free, on application, to anyone wishing a copy. (See page 56 for list of agents.)

HISTORIC QUEBEC

The city of Quebec—its historicity dating back to the times of Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1533—the regime of the great Champlain who founded the city in 1608, and the several conflicts which occurred subsequent to his administration between the British and the French, and which resulted in England's

supremacy in British North America by that decisive battle between Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and the unsuccessful attempt to capture the city by Generals Arnold and Montgomery of the United States Army in 1775, lend this quaint old place an interest which can nowhere be found on the Western Hemisphere. In addition to the many historical sites and the several landmarks which still exist and are in a good state of preservation, and which are of unbounded interest to the people of America, there are unlimited attractions which appeal to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of scenic beauty. There is no other city in the world situated with quite such a picturesque environment and the grandeur of the scene from the many points of vantage can only be appreciated by a visit to its confines. Much of the mediævalism of the Old World is transplanted here, and the visitor will at once imagine that he has, by some unforeseen circumstance, been taken back to the feudal times of the past. There is hardly a street that does not have its history, and hundreds of nooks and corners at every turn claim some episode that the antiquarian, historian and the one looking for information becomes enlightened with and which serves as a knowledge which is lasting. Writing of its picturesqueness, what more beautiful sights can be dreamed of than the view from the King's Bastion of the Citadel, standing hundreds of feet above the noble St. Lawrence, with a vision in every direction, and as far as the eye can reach can be seen the magnificence of the Laurentian Hills miles away as a background; the beautifully wooded Island of Orleans, which is referred to by Sir Gilbert Parker in his work "The Seats of the Mighty;" the St. Lawrence River for miles, with its ocean liners, inward and outward bound, and frequently during the summer months war vessels of the British Navy, as well as of foreign nations; Dufferin Terrace stretching along the front of the Upper Town; the unique and picturesque houses and streets of the Lower Town nestling peacefully below the stupendous cliff; the residential portion and imposing structures of the public buildings of the Upper Town, and the pastoral scenes of the surrounding country, all lending a view of incomparable grandeur and one that only can be impressed on anyone by a visit in person. Many of the noted litterateurs in the world have written volumes descriptive of this garrison city, but none have found words sufficient to do it justice or place it before the reader in such a way as to give even a slight inkling as to what is in store for those who come and see for themselves.

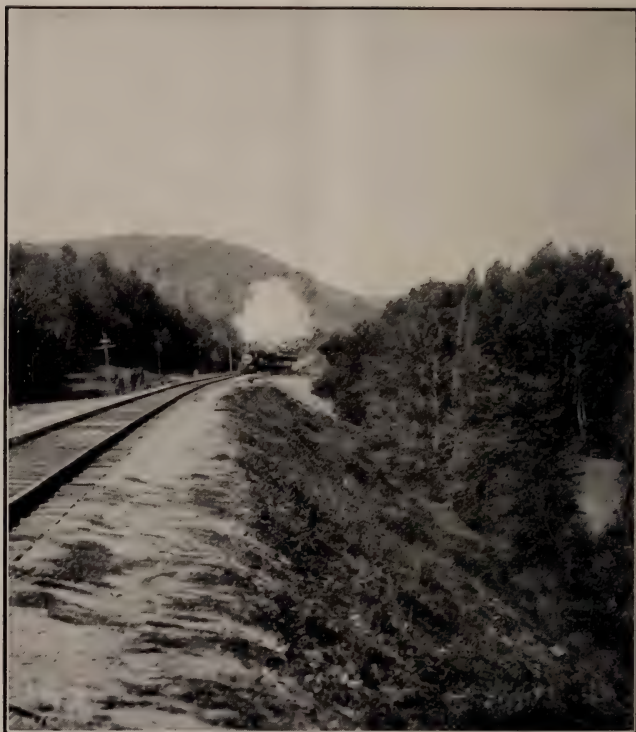
The tourist should not make up his mind to spend one or two days and imagine that he will have time to do Quebec. This is impossible; one could stay here a week and be sight-seeing continuously, and still go away without seeing it all. There is a peculiar fascination about the old walled city which grows on one, and even if the tourist is predisposed to tear himself away, he will experience the disposition to linger, or will surely return at some future date to drink in all its beauty and quaintness.

Within the wall of the old city, and in the charming precincts of the Lower Town, are to be found material and sights which appeal to the lover of the antique and the student of the old days of chivalry and the dawn of civilization on this continent. The old French architecture of the houses recalls to anyone the picturesque streets of Normandy and many other portions of Old France.

Even the vehicles of Quebec are foreign to any other town or city and a drive in a "calèche" is a novelty and an experience which cannot be obtained elsewhere. The "calèche" is a two-seated conveyance which holds two persons and the driver (or "cabby," as they are known in local parlance). The "cabby" is a well-posted man on all the data pertaining to the interesting points of the city and is a great aid to the visitor on his sight-seeing tour.

Another of the special attractions in this city are the religious edifices, some of them being the oldest on the American continent,

The Playgrounds of Canada



THROUGH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP HILLS, NEAR SHERBROOKE

with antiquated exteriors and beautiful interiors, with an atmosphere of romance and history that grows on the beholder and makes one long to remain and drink in all.

PORTLAND DIVISION

Leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal, we cross the celebrated Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the St. Lawrence River. It is owned by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and replaces the old Victoria tubular bridge erected by this company in 1860. It is one of the longest bridges in the world, being nearly two miles in length, including approaches, and cost, including original structure, \$9,000,000. The view from the train while crossing, with the city in the foreground, backed up by the graceful mountain, is one of much grandeur, and if seen while approaching the city from the south shore, more especially at night, with the city illuminated by thousands of electric lights, the scene is especially grand. It is an open steel double-tracked structure, with carriage-ways and foot-walks on each side of the main trusses, and altogether is one of great beauty. Electric cars of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway are also operated over the bridge between Montreal and the South Shore.

Continuing on toward Portland, Me., the scenery is totally different from that which is seen west of Montreal. Here a diversity of the picturesque is enjoyed; at one time the train rushes along the shores of a placid stream, and at another the powerful engine is exerting every effort to climb the steep grades that are necessary through the mountain passes, and the view at times is awe-inspiring

and grand in the extreme while gazing out of the car windows at the towering mountains that rise sheer from the track to dizzy heights above.

Among the many interesting places that are seen between Montreal and the sea are Sherbrooke, Que., Island Pond, Vt., Gorham, N. H., Mount Washington, Shelburne, N. H., Gilead, Me., Bethel, Me., Bryant's Pond, Me., Oxford, Me. The great Poland Spring House at South Poland, Me., is seen from the train, and is reached from Danville Junction by stage, a distance of three miles.

The mountain scenery commences shortly after leaving Montreal, when the beautiful Belœil Mountains are passed. At Richmond the line to "Old Quebec" diverges from the main line. Proceeding, we pass through a beautifully picturesque country to the city of Sherbrooke and on to Island Pond, Vt., which lies in a pass through the eastern range of the Green Mountains of Vermont, on the summit of the divide between the Connecticut and St. Lawrence River system, 1,250 feet above sea-level, where mountain peaks raise their stately heads to a height of 4,000 feet. The surrounding mountains temper the heat of summer to agreeable coolness and produce unrivalled scenery. The high altitude insures purest air and consequent freedom from pulmonary and catarrhal affections. The streams and lakes surrounding are alive with trout and black bass, many of the waters being stocked annually by the State Government. The drives through the country are unexcelled, and, with first-class hotel accommodation, it is a popular stopping place for the automobilist between the White Mountains and Montreal and Quebec.

One hundred and eighty-one miles east of Montreal lies a small station called Stark, a little distance from which passengers in the train have a fine view of those remarkable twin mountains called "Stark Peaks," generally considered to be the most symmetrical elevations of the whole New England mountain region.

Gorham is the gateway to the mountain region, and is a picturesque and thriving village situated in a broad and beautiful valley at the confluence of the Androscoggin and Peabody rivers. The scenery in the vicinity of the village is remarkably striking, both in the vistas of the different mountain ranges and the isolated peaks which loom up at different points, and of the rivers and waterfalls. The range embracing Mounts Norwich, Carter and The Imp, in particular, is seen to great advantage. Mount Carter is one of the highest and Mount Norwich the most graceful of the White Hills in New Hampshire, and the best view of them is from the Mount Madison House, situated near the station of the Grand Trunk Railway System. A noble range of hills rises up to view to the northwest of Gorham, and is known as the Pilot Range, while to the east is seen the Androscoggin Hills, which wall in the valley on that side. Mount Hayes (2,500 feet), directly behind the Mount Madison House, is the highest of these latter, and may be ascended by a footpath leading to the summit in about two hours. The view from the top of this mountain is something magnificent. Mounts Adams and Jefferson are in full view, and Mount Washington is seen to better advantage than from any other point.

Mount Washington (6,293 feet), looking out from beyond, a head taller than all the others, is the mountain monarch of the North, about whose summit, veiled in clouds and darkness, the thunder god occasionally holds his turbulent court. From the base of Mount Washington can be seen the five highest peaks of the range. Mount Washington may be ascended by means of a mountain railway which operates to the summit, the view from which is awe-inspiring and wonderful. And so on to Portland, Me., with varied mountain scenery for many miles. Good accommodation is available at all points, and for the fisherman the streams are bounteously supplied.

Portland, the "Beautiful City by the Sea," as Longfellow so poetically called it, is the gateway to innumerable natural beauties and cool retreats.



TEN - POUND SALMON TROUT, ALGONQUIN PARK

Besides the fame which Portland has attained as being the birthplace of noted men, it has unequalled advantages and attractions. Seldom has a city such surroundings of sea and shore, and seldom has a series of summer resorts such attractions to offer as are found here.

Portland and Casco Bay form the Utopia of those with moderate means; nowhere will a dollar procure more of seaside pleasures. Hotels in city and on the islands in the bay are numerous, and an unlimited number of boarding houses and cottages are in evidence and to suit all classes.

From Portland, "Old Orchard Beach" and "Kennebunk Beach" are easy of access. These magnificent surf-bathing beaches are the rival of Cape May or Atlantic City in popularity, while the stretches of sand, tumultuous surf and glorious bathing facilities are unsurpassed by any in the world. Complete description of this country is published in our "Mountains of New England and the Sea" folder, available from any agent of the Grand Trunk. (See list, page 56.)

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN RESORTS

The summer resorts among the Green Hills of Vermont and along the shores of Lake Champlain are among the most popular of the summer resorts of New England. They are easily reached from many points. Fares always the lowest. Through train and car service every season from Boston, Montreal, New York and Chicago.

Vermont is void of extreme heat of the semi-tropical parts of the country, the nights are always cool and the scenery is unexcelled.

Some of the finest farms in the world are to be found in Vermont. It also is famous for its cattle, horses and sheep, and has an enviable reputation for the excellence of its butter, maple sugar and Vermont turkey, which is world renowned.

There are numerous first-class hotels at reasonable prices and numerous farm and village homes where city people are entertained every year. Their tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the farm and garden, their specialty being plenty of milk, cream, eggs and fresh vegetables from their own gardens at prices ranging up from \$7.00 per week.

Good Roads.—The Vermont Legislature recently appropriated \$150,000 for good roads which, with the amount already apportioned for that purpose, brings the figures nearly to \$1,000,000.

There is also excellent trout fishing in the numerous mountain streams and the best of bass and other game fish in Lake Champlain.

Complete information in regard to all of the resorts in Vermont and along the shores of Lake Champlain, on or adjacent to the Central Vermont Railway, is given in "SUMMER HOMES" publication, issued by the Central Vermont Railway. It can be had for the asking at the principal ticket agencies of either the Grand Trunk or Central Vermont Railway.

To the Lovers of Rod and Game Lake Champlain is the sportsman's paradise; especially in the vicinity of the numerous islands of the great Back Bay of this lake about Miltonboro, Vt., and St. Albans Bay, Vt., where the black bass and other game fish are to be found in the greatest numbers. Also, pickerel, maskinonge, pike and perch.

Missisquoi Bay, another notable body of water of the matchless Lake Champlain, near Alburgh Springs, Vt., Highgate Springs, Vt., and Phillipsburg, P. Q., is also the home of black bass and other game fish, and large catches are made here every season.

The marshes and river mouths along the shore of the lake are the resorts of wild geese and ducks. Many of the leading sportsmen of the country visit this lake every year.

Get a copy of the Central Vermont Railway tourist book

The Playgrounds of Canada

"Summer Homes" for full particulars. It may be had for the asking at any of the principal offices of the Grand Trunk or Central Vermont Railway.

SEASHORE RESORTS ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

A booklet issued by the Central Vermont Railway giving complete information in regard to the seashore resorts about New London, Hotel Griswold (Groton), Watch Hill, Block Island, Fisher's Island, Shelter Island and Greenport, may be had for the asking by applying to the principal ticket agencies of the Grand Trunk or Central Vermont Railway.

This booklet is handsomely illustrated and contains a list of hotels and boarding houses, and complete information in regard to bathing, deep sea fishing and other attractions at these shore resorts. It is generally recognized that the sea bathing at the resorts about New London is superior to any of the resorts on the Atlantic Coast.

With the change of time for the summer service, about the latter part of June, a solid train with first-class coaches and sleeping cars will run from Montreal to New London without change, leaving Montreal about 8.00 p.m., arriving New London 8.00 a.m., making connection with the steamers of all lines for the short trips from New London to the different resorts mentioned above, and will also make connection at Montreal with trains from Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago. Round-trip rates will be in effect from Montreal and will be as low as to any other seashore resort in New England. Do not fail to get a copy of this publication.

WHAT SHALL A BOY DO WITH HIS VACATION?

An ardent controversy is waging in England concerning the best way to dispose of English school boys in the long summer vacation, it being generally felt that the fashionable hotel or watering-place is not conducive to their well-being in all cases.

Canon Barnett, in the *Westminster Gazette*, urges the need of vacation schools, where Eton, Rugby and Westminster boys may be taught little, entertained much and kept out of harm's way.

America has practically the same problem—what to do with the public and preparatory school boy during the months of July and August, especially in the cities. Some well-to-do parents seem to have seized upon the vacation camp as one solution.

The general idea is to establish a camp in some wild spot, where the boys may live under canvas and get a genuine bit of simple life. A corps of instructors maintain discipline and give such book instruction, or none, as the boys may desire or need in their regular school work or preparation for college. A feature of the camp is instruction in the elements of woodcraft. The farther in the wild the camp is pitched, the more interesting is the camp life and the more valuable the woodcraft training, making a veritable "School of the Woods."

Canada is probably the country in the Western Hemisphere that can offer the most attractive territories for life in the untrammelled wilds and where there is still a magnificent wilderness of land and waterscapes, forests, mountains and rivers, lakes and streams, which teem with the gamiest of fish, and whose forests abound with numerous species of big game and game birds.

Among the principal districts that appeal to the lover of "out-of-doors," Ontario has the most attractive, and several popular localities in this province are becoming better known each year. The territory is known as the "Highlands of Ontario," embracing nine distinct districts; those most suitable for camping and canoeing, however, being the "Timagami Forest Reserve," the "Algonquin National Park of Ontario," the "Lake of Bays" region, "Lake Couchiching" and Muskoka, all of which districts are described in the first pages of this publication. That the public may be fully conversant with what these organizations mean and how they are controlled, the following descriptions are given:



THE CABIN, CAMP OTTER

THE KEEWAYDIN CAMPS

Perhaps the most famous, as well as the oldest, camp on the Continent, is Keewaydin, an American camp in the heart of a Canadian wilderness. This camp, which was founded in 1893, is on Devil's Island in Lake Timagami, in the middle of the Timagami Forest Reserve. In the article on "Summer Camps for the Nation's Youth" in *Suburban Life* for May, 1908, Keewaydin was characterized as "the standard boys' camp of America."

To this wilderness camp come every year a large number of American boys—principally young fellows in the preparatory schools—from a dozen large cities and from smaller cities as far west as Minnesota and as far south as Florida. The camp is under the management of Mr. A. S. Gregg Clarke, Harvard, 1893, and he is assisted by a staff composed of instructors in a dozen or more of the leading eastern preparatory schools—men who have had long experience in the care and training of boys and who are thorough campers. Besides the staff, there is a large corps of Indian guides from the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, who help to train the campers in the thousand and one little arts and crafts of the camp and trail.

There are two camps: Timagami Wigwam for the older boys, and Manitou Wigwam for the younger boys, with the Keewaydin Club for adult relatives and friends. The boys divide their time between residence at the permanent camp and canoeing, fishing,

The Playgrounds of Canada

camping and exploring trips of varying lengths into the wilderness. The equipment at the permanent camp is most complete; besides the five camp buildings, including a clubhouse for the campers, there are a fleet of sixty-seven paddling and sailing canoes, sailboats, a gasoline launch, excellent tennis courts, grounds for baseball, cricket, outdoor basketball and a dozen other sports, and swimming rafts, a diving tower, and a water-chute for the swimming. Here, with the camp sports, the canoeing, the fishing and the water sports, a boy's time is filled indeed. Some few of the boys have studying to do at the camp, in preparation for school or college examinations. With a staff made up of trained instructors from the leading preparatory schools, any school subject can be taught.

For the canoe trips the campers are divided into small parties under the direction of members of the staff and Indian guides. Some of these trips are but for a few days, while others last for weeks and cover hundreds of miles. Only one who has seen the country can appreciate what Timagami has to offer for these trips. Everywhere are lakes and streams in a perfect network and in a country unequalled for beauty and wild grandeur. Paddling through such a country, led by Indian guides, camping in true Indian style, catching the trout and bass of the lakes and streams, exploring the woods and hills in a country untouched by the axe, surprising a moose here or a deer there—is a life that no boy can ever forget and one that will endear the woods to him forever.

Thus for the whole summer the campers get practical training in swimming, canoeing, fishing, camping and woodlore. They learn how to pitch a camp, how to cook over a camp-fire, how to travel, sleep and take care of themselves in the woods. They eat twice as much as full-grown men. The sun tans them almost the color of their Indian guides. They scorn the tent at night and grow indifferent to weather conditions. That the life is most healthful and that it is one that is thoroughly enjoyed by a boy is evident; but more important are the training the campers get by being so close to Nature and the love for the outdoor life that they are sure to acquire. There is nothing like such a life to make a boy manly and self-reliant, and thoroughly able to take care of himself in the woods or out.

Illustrated booklets giving all particulars may be had from the Director, Mr. A. S. Gregg Clarke, M. N. G. S., The Boston Country School, Newton, Mass., and a concise and comprehensive description of the territory, profusely illustrated and published in pamphlet form, may be had for the asking from any of the agencies of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL CAMP FOR BOYS

The University School Camp for Boys is an outgrowth of the school of that name located in St. Louis, Mo.

The camp is on Garden Island, an idyllic spot near the center of the wonderfully picturesque Timagami, situated 450 miles north of Toronto, and is reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System.

The instructors are selected from the staff of the school in St. Louis. They are post-graduates of universities, American and foreign. The University School has the right of certification to many leading colleges. Work accomplished in the Summer School, therefore, will be credited, if desired, to any of these colleges. Parents who do not desire the school work for their boys may enter them as campers. There are two departments—Junior and Senior. The Junior Department is for boys between ten and fourteen.

The equipment of the camp includes rowboats, canoes and a gasoline launch. Under a physical director, boys are trained in all water sports. The outdoor life includes tennis, ball games,



WABI-KON CAMP RESORT, LAKE TIMAGAMI

canoeing, swimming, pioneering and fishing. The fishing is unexcelled, perhaps, on the American Continent. The waters swarm with bass, small pike, dore and lake trout.

With the exception of the head master's cottage, the camp is under canvas. If desired, rooms for a few boys in the house may be secured. The tents are double wall-tents with high flooring, and the table is as excellent as a conscientious effort can achieve in respect to quality, variety, abundance and cooking. The sanitation of the camp is an object of careful attention.

Address Franklin Kean, A. B., B. D., 4350 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for particulars.

CAMP TIMAGAMI

In the south arm of Lake Timagami, upon an island known to the Indians as "Mitawanga"—"the island with sandy beaches"—is situated Camp Timagami, more generally known as Cochrane Camp. This camp, which was established in 1899, is a place where parents may entrust their boys to the care of responsible men, feeling assured of their safe return after an ideal and profitable vacation, refreshed and strengthened, with an abundance of stored energy, a greater love and knowledge of Nature, and with new accomplishments likely to prove of life-long interest and benefit.

A special feature of the camp training is made of swimming and diving in all its branches, including the safest and best methods of towing a drowning person to land; how to assist a tired swimmer; how to act when seized with cramps; how to undress in the water; and other feats necessary for one to learn before he can feel thoroughly at home in or upon the water, and be well able to assist others in need.

When competent, camp members are granted swimming awards, graded as follows: Elementary Certificate, Proficiency Certificate, Bronze Medal, Silver Medal, and Diploma.

The swimming classes are conducted by the Honorary Chief Instructor of the Royal Life-Saving Society.

It is worthy of note that no boy who has spent a season at camp since its organization has failed to learn something of swimming, while each summer many medals and certificates are carried away by campers returning to their homes in different parts of the United States and Canada.

The camp is separated into senior and junior divisions, with also a location set apart for camp "Oldboys" and other adult

The Playgrounds of Canada

friends who prefer the hospitality and good fellowship of camp life to more conventional hotel life.

Frequent exploring, fishing and camping side trips are arranged under the charge of members of the camp staff and Indian guides, the route and duration of the trips taken depending upon the strength and experience of the party. To many of the older members the permanent camp is chiefly an outfitting center and rendezvous, where one may join congenial spirits and take a well-earned rest after a particularly strenuous trip.

A prospectus containing detailed information and illustrated with interesting camp photographs may be had on application to Mr. A. L. Cochrane, Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont., or to Dr. S. A. Munford, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

CAMP WAUBENO

Parents are everywhere recognizing the immense value of the BOYS' SUMMER CAMP as a beneficial factor in the mental and moral as well as physical education of their sons. ALGONQUIN PARK is an ideal spot for a Boys' Summer Camp. Consequently CAMP WAUBENO has established its headquarters on a rocky, well-wooded island in beautiful Cache Lake, Algonquin Park Station. Here a group of "husky," sun-tanned lads enjoy a most happy and invigorating summer vacation during July and August, engaged in camping, canoeing, sailing, fishing, swimming and woodcraft generally. From CAMP WAUBENO frequent short and long



A SPECIMEN TIMAGAMI LAKE TROUT, CAMP COCHRANE

canoeing and camping trips are taken to various parts of the park under careful guidance. In this way beautiful lakes are paddled over, delicious trout are caught and cooked over the open camp-fire, woodland trails are explored, deer, moose, beaver, mink, partridge, loons, ducks and other wild life are seen and photographed; the evening camp-fire is built after a day of delightful activity amid primitive beauty, and around its cheerful glow, songs are sung, stories are told and then all, rolling up in their woolen blankets, "rest their sleepy heads and happy hearts on balsam beds."

All this is done under the constant care and companionship of college men and experienced teachers, who are also experienced campers and canoeists—men who have made the training of boys their life work. A writer in the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*, says: "Here in Algonquin National Park there is to-day a group of school boys camping and canoeing, and they look 'as hard as nails.' The hardness refers to their physical condition, for a summer or two like this leaves traces in human constitution surpassing that of training for any 'Varsity' team." CAMP WAUBENO boys, starting from Cache Lake last summer, made circular trips through White Fish, Great Openongo, Lavielle, White Trout Island and Canoe lakes, and through Head, Bonnechere, Bear and Ragged lakes, while other trips were taken through Smoke, Red Pine, Burnt, Cedar, Manitou and Tea lakes, and down the Madawaska River, through Rock and Long lakes to Whitney, with the hundreds of small lakes between.

These lakes and rivers, while numerous, are small as a rule, and navigated in all weathers with safety. The portages are short, over good trails, and the diverse routes are so numerous in traversing the thousand lakes or more that one may have solitude or companionship, as he wills. The Grand Trunk Railway System penetrates this region and crosses the water routes so frequently that communication is obtained with the outside world, and supplies and daily mail are possible by a short journey from a secluded spot, with little suggestion of the facilities so close at hand. All stations are located on lakes, so that no difficulty is experienced in reaching suitable camping sites without wagon or other transfer and with a minimum of labor and discomfort.

Many letters from delighted parents attest the value of this summer outing for their sons.

CAMP WAUBENO is under the personal direction of George G. Brower, A. M., instructor in mathematics, States Model School, Trenton, N. J., to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed.

A very handsome publication descriptive of the beauties and attractions of this district, enhanced with a series of beautiful half-tone reproductions from photographs, has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System for free distribution. The publication contains maps of the territory and all information. Copies can be secured upon application to any of the several agencies, a list of which is found in this brochure.

CAMP OTTER

A Summer Camp for Boys in the Lake of Bays.

It has been well said that the greatest world of all is the world of Nature, and the sterling test of a boy's underlying quality is his ability to adapt himself to this world. It is the aim of Camp Otter to provide a sane, normal, health-giving outdoor existence, amid surroundings that will inspire cleanliness, self-control and a high sense of personal honor and obligation to one's fellows. If an instinct for the open is to be developed, one must be prepared to give what life in the open demands, which means the development of self-reliance, resourcefulness and adaptability.

Camp Otter's situation and equipment make it especially well fitted for the carrying on of this work. Standing on a promontory

The Playgrounds of Canada

on a beautiful lake in the wilds of Ontario, the boy entering the camp at once feels himself in touch with Nature in the truest sense of the term. Traces of wild animal life are found everywhere (among the animals, or their tracks, that have been seen by members of the camp are deer, moose, bear, wolf—not man-eating—fox, beaver, otter, porcupine, mink and many smaller animals), while birds and fish abound.

There are probably fifty lakes within a radius of twenty miles of the camp, each one having a shore line and landscape peculiar to itself, and affording facilities for canoe trips of ever-varying interest, with an excellent swimming beach, baseball field, basketball grounds, boats, canoes, etc., the daily round of camp life, together with a good, wholesome diet and comfortable beds, insures a summer full of invigorating sport and recreation. The evening around the camp-fire is not the least enjoyable part of the day, and tends to knit closer the bonds of comradeship, which is always one of the most prized and enduring features of the camp life.

Camp Otter is situated on Otter Lake, at an altitude of twelve hundred feet, and in a country famed for its picturesque scenery. While only two miles from Dorset, on the Lake of Bays, with its twice daily boat connections with Huntsville and the Grand Trunk Railway, it is yet sufficiently removed from the beaten paths of civilization to give a taste of genuine camp life, and to throw about the camp that atmosphere of freedom and relaxation which is so eminently desirable in the summer's outing.

Besides many special features and games that are afforded the boys, there are a score of ways in which they enjoy themselves while at camp. Many canoe trips are taken on Otter Lake and other lakes, and at regular intervals, trips of several days' duration are taken to the numerous places of interest in the vicinity.

All information regarding charges for the full season, as well as an interesting and comprehensive booklet, issued in connection with the camp, may be had on application to C. V. P. Young, A. B., Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. Young is Professor of Physical Training in Cornell University.

CAMP COUCHICHING

Camp Couchiching, conducted by the Boys' Club of the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, has well been called a "Summer Paradise for Boys." The camp will be open for the ninth successive season during six weeks in 1913, from June 28th to August 16th. It is situated on a splendid site covering fifty-five acres, on one of the finest points on Lake Couchiching, near Orillia, with ideal facilities for land sports, swimming, canoeing and sailing under safe conditions. The camp is open to any boy of good character, thirteen to eighteen years of age, and is divided into Junior and Senior sections. The program for each is suited to the interests and physical development of the boys. The equipment, which is one of the finest in America, includes a Headquarters Pavilion containing the tuck-shop, postoffice, long distance telephone, kitchens and dining hall, which is fitted with a large open fireplace and is used for amateur plays, boxing, wrestling and pillow-fighting contests on rainy days or cool evenings; a well-laid-out athletic field with running track, tennis and volley-ball courts. Two war canoes, two sailing dingies and a fleet of canoes and rowing skiffs give plenty of opportunity for life on the water. Fourteen large airy tents provide accommodation for one hundred boys. Culinary and sanitary arrangements are the best, and a camp physician is always a member of the staff at camp. These arrangements, combined with store-house, ice-house, and a pumping plant, which supplies an abundance of pure water, leave nothing that could be desired in a complete camp equipment, designed to meet the needs of boys while enjoying the out-of-door life.

The camp is fortunate in having a splendid group of men from the University of Toronto and the Young Men's Christian Association as volunteer leaders. One of these men is in charge of each tent of six boys, helping to direct their energies into helpful character-building channels. Although the boys are under constant supervision, they do not feel any restraint, as the leaders enter into the sports and go on the trips with the boys as companions rather than as supervisors.

The program of the camp is constructive, aiming not only to give the boys the opportunity to enjoy the freedom and recreation of out-of-doors, which every instinct of their whole nature craves, but also to keep mind and body actively engaged in useful and helpful occupations and thus safeguard against unworthy suggestions. The boys receive instruction in life-saving, wrestling, running, track and field athletics, sailing, nature study, photography, woodcraft, signalling, knots and splices and campcraft.

An important feature of Camp Couchiching is the side trips which are taken by small parties every week; the favorite trips being down the Severn River to Georgian Bay by canoe, across Lake Couchiching to Washago for a game of ball and over-night camp; tramps to Waubauskene and Gravenhurst, steamer trips through the Muskoka Lakes, around Lake Simcoe on a sailing trip and down the Trent Valley Canal to the Kawartha Lakes by canoe. Juniors take short trips and Seniors the longer and harder trips.

A handsomely illustrated booklet and full particulars about Camp Couchiching may be had by addressing the Camp Director, Boys' Club, Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto. The camp fees are \$5.50 per week and any boy not already a member of the Boys' Club may have the privilege of attending the camp by securing a special Summer Membership, which costs \$1.00.

A detailed description of this territory, with illustrations of many of its beautiful and attractive features, is found in a publication issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, entitled "Orillia and Lake Couchiching." A copy will be sent free by writing for same to any of the company's agencies.

CAMP MAC

On the southern arm of beautiful Georgian Bay, about four miles from the historic old town of Penetanguishene, in the land of the ancient A-ben-a-ki, may be found what is at once the oldest as well as the most accessible of all the camps on the North American continent.

Only three hours' ride from that Mecca of the Southerner, the charming city of Toronto, Camp Mac, so far as the eye is concerned, is as completely isolated as if it were a hundred miles farther north, without possessing any of the disadvantages so common to camps far removed from the centers of civilization.

With telegraph, telephone and medical aid within easy reach, the camper-out has a feeling of safety and comfort which adds greatly to his sense of enjoyment. Under the careful personal direction of Mr. Henry J. Baker of Toronto, who established his camp in this glorious holiday land as far back as the year 1887, when it was almost unknown to anyone except, perhaps, the fisherman and hunter, the wants and pleasures of the sojourner at Camp Mac are attended to in a way that leaves little to be desired. The cuisine of the camp is second to none; fresh food—vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, poultry, meats, etc., being brought into the camp daily by the neighboring farmers.

The amusements at the camp are varied enough so that everyone may find something to his taste. In addition to the usual boating and bathing there are archery, quoits, basèball, basketball and a number of other out-of-door games to while away the time; while for rainy days, indoor games, an ample library of well-chosen books, current magazines and a piano help us to forget until the sun shines again.

The Playgrounds of Canada

The 1913 camp will be divided into three sections: one for the younger boys up to the age of fifteen, another for boys over that age and a third for the parents and other adults.

A manual training equipment has been added and the boys will be given instruction during part of the morning, leaving the remainder of the day free for outdoor activities. The boys, as in other years, will divide their time between the permanent camp and fishing and exploring trips among the thirty thousand islands of Georgian Bay, the scenery of which is as varied and beautiful as any in the world. The camp equipment is most complete, including, as it does, a splendid fleet of boats and canoes, and the use of these, together with fishing and water sports, fills up a boy's time to the best advantage, developing him in body, mind and spirit, and giving him a strength of character which will enable him later on to meet the world and laugh at its cares.

Mr. Baker's assistants are most carefully selected men, accustomed to the boy problem and well able to meet and cope with



MORNING ABLUTIONS, CAMP MAC



ELEVEN POUNDS OF BASS, LAKE OF TWO RIVERS, ALGONQUIN PARK

any and all emergencies. On the trips only the most careful and competent guides are employed, and every precaution, such as shelter tents for inclement weather, is taken. Camp Mac has in the past received boys from all over the United States and Canada and from England, and scores of unsolicited letters from delighted parents and friends testify to the care and benefits derived by the boys from their outing. You may rest assured that your boy will be well taken care of at this camp.

A booklet describing Camp Mac and giving all particulars and information may be had by addressing the Director, Mr. Henry J. Baker, Brown School, Toronto, Canada, or from any of the agencies of the Grand Trunk Railway System. After June 20th address Mr. Baker at Camp Mac, Penetanguishene, Ont.

CAMP MINNE-WAWA.

Minne-wawa has its headquarters at the Lake of Two Rivers, in the southern part of Algonquin Park. The location is an excellent one for several reasons. It is easily accessible by the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway. The elevation is about seventeen hundred feet, and the region abounds in pine and balsam; it is, therefore, healthful to the highest degree. The spring from which the camp supply is taken is one of the finest in the Park; the water is downright cold, no matter how hot the day may be; it is a most valuable accessory to the camp. Further, the region about the Lake of Two Rivers abounds in wild animal life; observation of this life and opportunity to do fine camera work are features to be considered in selecting a camp.

The Lake of Two Rivers is a splendid bass and trout lake. Here Mr. G. W. Collier caught the black-spotted salmon trout which took first prize in the 1911 Field and Stream contest. Numbers of fine catches are made each season.

Boys divide their time between the permanent camp and canoe trips. While in camp they sleep in tents erected on raised platforms of matched boards. For the convenience of the camp a commodious building has been erected. It overlooks the lake and contains a dining room, kitchen, and a room for photographic work. In front is a wide veranda the length of the building. A

The Playgrounds of Canada

professional cook is in charge of the kitchen; the food is wholesome, palatable and abundant.

Back of the camp is a large, level clearing, for outdoor sports. A trail leads off to the right, through a fine birch and evergreen growth, to an arm of the lake, where swimming may be indulged in; a spring-board has been constructed at this place.

The sanitary arrangements of the camp are carefully looked after. No pains are spared to make the camp life enjoyable, healthful and conducive to good morals and gentlemanly conduct. The camp leaders are college men, who are likewise experienced campers.

Canoeing and canoe trips are probably more keenly enjoyed by the average boy than any other form of sport at camp. The adaptability of Algonquin Park to this sport is nothing short of ideal; it is a perfect network of beautiful lakes, streams and splendid forest, where a camping party may roam about at will. The lakes are relatively small, there is, therefore, not much danger, if one is on the alert. About three trips are taken each season, varying in length from five or six days to two weeks or more. A complete camping outfit of tent, cooking outfit, blankets, etc., must be carried, and the thing as a whole cannot help but appeal to the boy, or man either, who has any liking whatever for outdoor sport. The last of the trips, taken in August, covers practically the entire distance north and south of the Park; about thirty lakes are visited.

Unconsciously a boy obtains much schooling in one of these trips; by very force of circumstances he becomes more observant, and the traits of patience, of self-control, and of charity for others are developed; he becomes more keenly appreciative of, and sympathetic with, Nature. He is influenced, too, at a time when lifelong benefit will result. A summer in such a place and with such surroundings and influences cannot fail to benefit a boy physically, mentally and morally.

Mr. W. L. Wise, Ph. B., is the Manager of the camp. Mr. Wise is an instructor in the Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, N. J. He will be glad to give by correspondence any information regarding the camp and its methods of operation. After July 1st the camp address will be Algonquin Park P. O., Ont.



ON THE PORTAGE. PARTY FROM CAMP MINNE-WAWA

HAY FEVER—HOW TO AVOID AND CURE

While treating with pleasant things in life and picturing the finest country in America for the tourist, the camper, the fisherman and the hunter to the world, it may not be amiss to offer a word of cheer and hope to the army of sufferers from hay fever and kindred troubles.

Thousands of people throughout the habitable globe suffer annually from that most distressing and annoying ailment, many of whom are not convalescent for weeks after an attack of the malady, and often days of rest and recuperation are necessary to get back one's strength and accustomed health. The disease is also called by other names, such as "autumn catarrh," "hay asthma," and "rose catarrh." In some cases it comes on in June, with the advent of the roses; in others, with the new-mown hay; but in the vast majority, during the month of August. At this season of the year the districts recommended in this little pamphlet are in Nature's most beauteous dress, and flies and mosquitoes are unknown throughout the regions described.

The complaint usually continues until frosty weather, and is aggravated by dust, riding in street cars, and by the pollen of hay or flowers. Few are aware that in almost a stone's throw (comparatively speaking) of their own doors lies a locality rich in beautiful scenery, replete with historical interest, a land where health and pleasure go hand in hand and *where perfect immunity from hay fever is assured*. These regions are the Muskoka Lakes District, the Georgian Bay District, the Lake of Bays District, the Timagami Region, the Algonquin National Park, and the Kawartha Lakes District, all situated in the "Highlands of Ontario," the former 112 miles north of Toronto, the second occupying that vast area west of the Muskoka Lakes District, including the 30,000 islands of the great eastern arm of Lake Huron, the Lake of Bays being reached through Huntsville, 145 miles north of Toronto, the Timagami Region situated at an altitude of 1,200 feet above the sea, 300 miles north of Toronto, the Algonquin National Park, on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk, over 1,600 feet above sea level, and the Kawartha Lakes District, lying in the counties of Peterboro and Victoria, north of Lindsay and Lakefield, Ont., all of which have rapidly come into prominence throughout the continent as the Mecca of the tourist and a haven for sufferers from the malady referred to.

Physicians generally recommend a change of climate for the relief of the complaint, where such weeds and flowers as ragweed and honeysuckle are not indigenous, as these and many other flowers and grasses aggravate the disease. Many localities have been recommended, such as mountainous regions and the seacoast, but generally at these resorts a great deal depends upon the direction of the wind, and results are not always satisfactory; as, if the wind should blow off shore, as it frequently does, there is no relief.

In the "Highlands of Ontario" conditions are different. It is of no consequence which way the wind blows. The preponderance of water area to land surface, the curative odors of balsam and pine, together with the elevation of a thousand feet, renders hay fever an impossible condition.

The following article from the pen of Bruce L. Riordan, M. D., C. M., one of the leading physicians of Canada, and President of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, will give some idea of the efficacy of this magnificent country for the relief and cure of such cases:

"Description.—Hay fever, often associated with asthmatic attacks, is due to the action of certain stimuli on a hypersensitive mucous membrane lining the nasal passages. There are two forms, the early or rose cold of June, and the autumnal form, common in August and September.

"There are three main conditions necessary to induce this disease: FIRST—a peculiarity of constitution; SECOND—an irritable

The Playgrounds of Canada

nasal mucous membrane; and THIRD—a stimulus, such as irritating substances floating in the air, which, coming in contact with the irritable mucous membrane of a susceptible person, will induce an attack of hay fever, often associated with asthma.

“The disease affects certain families.

“Dwellers in cities are much more subject than residents in the country.

“The disease is more common in the United States and Europe than in Canada, *and is unknown in some parts of Canada.*

“Symptoms are well known to sufferers from this most troublesome and intractable disease, so far as medical treatment is concerned.

“**Treatment.**—The most satisfactory treatment is climatic. The only effectual remedy for hay fever consists in removal to a region which is exempt from the disease. By going to such a locality before the attack occurs, and remaining there throughout the critical period, complete immunity from the disease may be secured.

“The time of departure and return must be determined by the previous experience of the person in regard to the date upon which his former attacks have commenced, as the disease seldom comes on exactly on the same day of every year, but often varies three or four days. He should be in his place of refuge at least a week before the usual time, and should remain until he can return in perfect safety.

“This is usually about the middle of July, in the early or rose cold, and after the first frost, severe enough to kill the vegetation, in the autumnal form.” (From *A System of Practical Medicine*, by American Authors, edited by William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Medicine in Pennsylvania University.)

“In fact, the person affected must find a spot where the exciting causes of the disease are absent. The atmosphere in the ‘Highlands of Ontario’ is completely free from the irritating stimuli which induce this painful and distressing affection. The country is covered by forests and interspersed with innumerable lakes, and is not an agricultural country. The geological formation is Laurentian (granite); there is no dust in the air. The water is soft and free from lime. The general elevation of the district is about 1,000 feet above sea level.

“We have personal knowledge of many cases of persons that were suffering from hay fever, who obtained immediate relief as soon as they were on the Muskoka Lakes.

“The disease is unknown among the residents of the country.

“From my own observation and from inquiries which I have made from medical men, living in the Muskoka and Georgian Bay Districts, I would recommend any sufferer from hay fever to confidently look forward to relief of symptoms during residence in the districts before mentioned.”

BRUCE L. RIORDAN, M. D., C. M.,
President I. A. R. S., Toronto, Ont.

The following letter speaks for itself:

THE GROSVENOR,
FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET, NEW YORK,
PAUL W. ORVIS, MANAGER.

W. E. DAVIS, ESQ., Passenger Traffic Manager,
Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR: In visiting the Muskoka Lakes last June, seeking relief from hay fever, I was greatly benefited immediately upon reaching Muskoka wharf, and during my stay on the lakes was entirely free from all symptoms.

I feel definitely sure that the air of the Muskoka region is a positive panacea for hay fever.

Yours truly,
PAUL W. ORVIS.

All the prescriptions and medicine that can be given and taken by the patient suffering from hay fever are practically useless, and are the means sometimes of only affording temporary relief.

PUBLICATIONS

All the following publications are finely illustrated with beautiful half-tone engravings, and convey to the reader the best impression possible of the various localities described, short of an actual visit in person: **Lake of Bays. Muskoka Lakes. Among the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay. Trains 3 and 4. Orillia and Couchiching. Haunts of Fish and Game. Mount Clemens. Vistas. Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The Mountains of New England and the Sea. Across Niagara's Gorge. Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. Algonquin National Park. Porcupine and Cobalt. "International Limited" Booklet. Chateau Laurier Booklet. Tourist Sleeping Car Folder.**

For copies of any of these publications, apply to the nearest Grand Trunk Agent. See list on page 56.

TOUR ROUTE

From points in the South, passengers reach the Grand Trunk Railway either by way of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, or by way of Detroit, thence Toronto. From Chicago and points in the Western States passengers are carried over the main line of this great system by way of Port Huron to Toronto, passing through some of the principal cities of the United States and the western part of Ontario.

From New York and Buffalo trains are run over the Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk, crossing the Grand Trunk's single-arch double-track steel bridge over Niagara River to Toronto.

From Toronto fast express trains are run solid to points in various districts in "the Highlands."

From points in the east and south of Buffalo, including the states of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, etc., the route is by way of Niagara Falls, thence Grand Trunk Railway.

To points in the East—Quebec and New England points—the route is via the Grand Trunk Railway System and Montreal, and from all points in the New England States and Eastern Provinces the resorts in the "Highlands of Ontario" are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System through Montreal.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Persons visiting Canada for a limited time for pleasure may bring with them such guns, fishing tackle, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, kodaks, bicycles, etc., as they may require for their own use, upon reporting same to the customs officer at port of entry, depositing with him a sum of money equal to the duty, subject to a refund of this amount if the articles are exported within six months, or they may be forwarded in bond to any point in Canada where a customs officer is stationed, and where the same regulations as above must be complied with.

This regulation applies to all sportsmen or tourists crossing the international boundary, but owing to the strict supervision of the game wardens to enforce the game laws in the Timagami reserve, firearms with a barrel more than four inches in length are prohibited from being taken in except during the open season. Any guns in the possession of the sportsman on arrival at Timagami are taken charge of by the fire ranger or other persons in authority and returned to the owner when going out.

BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENTS

SPORTSMEN.—For sportsmen and campers, singly or in parties, hunting or fishing expeditions, one hundred and fifty (150) pounds of baggage and camping outfits will be checked free of charge on each full ticket, and seventy-five (75) pounds on each half ticket, provided it consists of wearing apparel, sportsmen's and campers' outfits, such as tents, small bundles of bedding, camp utensils and provisions in small quantities, packed in proper receptacles, such as boxes with handles, or trunks, so that they can be checked, piled and handled as ordinary baggage.

Furniture, barrels, bags of flour, or like bulky articles of that nature, will not be checked as baggage, but must be sent by express or freight.

On the return journey, a game or fish catch of fifty (50) pounds' weight, not in conflict with existing laws, may be included in the free "allowance," when checked to points in Canada only.

Guns in wooden, canvas or leather case may be taken into passenger cars, but if not protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car at owner's risk. Canoes, skiffs and rowboats, not exceeding eighteen feet in length, when accompanied by sportsmen or campers, will be taken in the baggage car at a nominal charge. Campers' outfits, etc., carried only at owner's risk.

The foregoing arrangements apply to a limited district, including Algonquin Park and certain other points north of Toronto and does not apply to points in United States.

FISHING NOTICE

Any non-resident of the Province of Ontario desiring to angle in the waters of the Province must first obtain an angling permit, the fee for which shall be \$2.00 per rod, said permits to be good until the 31st of December of the Calendar year and must be produced by the person angling when required to do so by the Overseer or other official authority. When remaining on their own boats and not temporarily residing at hotels or boarding-houses, or living in their own cottages, the fee is \$5.00 per rod. The holder of such permit shall be entitled to take with him, when leaving the Province, the lawful catch of two days' fishing, when the coupon accompanying the permit is attached to the receptacle containing the fish, otherwise the fish will be liable to confiscation. These regulations do not apply to the following waters: Niagara River, Detroit River, River St. Clair and St. Marys River, opposite the State of Michigan. Non-residents fishing in these waters will be charged a fee of \$2.00 per rod; whether they are residing in the Province or fishing from their own boats or yachts.

Permits may be obtained from officers of Game and Fisheries, or from the Department Legislative Building, Toronto, Ont. Persons acting as guides for hunting or fishing parties must take out licenses.

AGENCIES

Alexandria Bay, N. Y...CORNWALL BROS., Ticket Agents, Market St.
Battle Creek, Mich...L. J. BUSH, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Bay City, Mich.....GEO. W. WATSON, Pass'r Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Boston, Mass.....E. H. BOYNTON, New England Passenger Agent,
 256 Washington St.
Brockville, Ont.....J. H. FULFORD, Ticket Agent, 8 Court House Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y......H. M. MORGAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 285 Main St. (Ellicott Square Building).
 " ".....D. P. DREWERY, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 285 Main St.
 (Ellicott Square Building).
Chicago, Ill......C. G. ORTTENBURGER, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent,
 301 South Clark St., cor. Jackson Boulevard.
Detroit, Mich.....C. M. HARWOOD, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 118 Woodward Ave.
Flint, Mich.....V. A. BOVEE, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Fort William, Ont....RAY STREET & Co., Ticket Agents, 201-203 Simpson St.
Grand Rapids, Mich..C. A. JUSTIN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 78 Monroe Ave., Morton House Block.
Hamilton, Ont.....C. R. MORGAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 11 James St. North.
Kansas City, Mo.....W. M. LEWIS, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 327 Sheidley Bldg.
Kingston, Ont.....J. P. HANLEY, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent, 67 Earl St.
Lansing, Mich.....F. H. POTTER, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Lewiston, Me.....F. P. CHANDLER, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
London, Ont.....R. E. RUSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, cor.
 Richmond and Dundas Sts.
Los Angeles, Cal....W. H. BULLEN, Pacific Coast Agent, 302 Wilcox Building.
Milwaukee, Wis.....CROSBY TRANSPORTATION Co., 396 East Water St.
Moncton, N. B......J. H. CORCORAN, Traveling Pass'r Agent, 868 Main St.
Montreal, Que.....J. QUINLAN, District Pass'r Agt., Bonaventure Station.
 " ".....W. H. CLANCY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 122 St. James St.
Mount Clemens, Mich.CASPER CZIZEK, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 12 South Gratiot Ave.
New York, N. Y......F. P. DWYER, General Agent Passenger Department,
 Railway Exchange, 290 Broadway.
Niagara Falls, N. Y...W. B. PRESCOTT, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 1 Falls St.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....GEO. S. MEAGHER, Ticket Agent, 55 State St.
Ottawa, Ont.....PERCY M. BUTLER, C. P. & T. A., Russell House Block,
 cor. Sparks and Elgin Sts.
Peterboro, Ont.....B. A. ROSE, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent, 334 George St.
Pittsburgh, Pa......A. B. CHOWN, Traveling Pass'r Agt., 507 Park Building.
Port Huron, Mich....T. C. MANN, Ticket Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Portland, Me.....C. E. TENNY, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Portland, Ore.....DORSEY B. SMITH, City Passenger Agent, 69 Fifth Ave.,
 Commercial Club Building.
Prince Rupert, B. C...A. E. MCMASTER, General Agent, Centre Street.
Quebec, Que.....GEO. H. STOTT, C. P. & T. A., cor. St. Anne and Du Fort Sts.
 and Ferry Landing, Dalhousie St.
Saginaw, Mich......HUGH E. QUICK, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
San Francisco, Cal...F. W. HOPPER, General Agent Passenger Department,
 399 Monadnock Building.
Seattle, Wash.....J. H. BURGIS, General Agent Passenger Department,
 First Ave. and Yesler Way.
Sherbrooke, Que....C. H. FOSS, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 2 Wellington St.
South Bend, Ind.....C. A. McNUTT, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
St. Paul, Minn.....W. J. GILKERSON, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 400 Robert St.
Toronto, Ont.....C. E. HORNING, Dist. Passenger Agent, Union Station.
 " ".....C. E. JENNEY, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 Northwest cor. King and Yonge Sts.
Vancouver, B. C.....W. E. DUPEROW, G. A. P. D., 527 Granville Street.
 " ".....H. G. SMITH, City Pass'r and Tkt. Agt., 527 Granville St.
Victoria, B. C......C. F. EARLE, City Pass'r and Ticket Agt., G. T. P. Dock.
Winnipeg, Man.....W. J. QUINLAN, District Pass'r Agt., 260 Portage Ave.

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

F. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager, 17-19 Cockspur Street,
 London, S. W., England.

Antwerp, Belgium...P. A. CLEWS, Acting Gen. Agt., 19-21 Canal des Brasseurs.
Birmingham, Eng...MORISON, POLLEXFEN & BLAIR, No. 6 Victoria Square.
Glasgow, Scotland...J. M. WALKER, General Agent, 75 Union Street.
Liverpool, Eng......WM. CUTHBERTSON, General Assistant, 20 Water St.
London, S. W., Eng...J. HERSON, Passenger Agent, 17-19 Cockspur St.
London, E. C., Eng...P. A. CLEWS, City Agent, 44, 45 and 46 Leadenhall St.
Paris, France.....PITT & SCOTT, Ticket Agents, 47 Rue Cambon.
Sheffield, Eng.....J. W. DAWSON, Agent, No. 7 Haymarket.

W. E. DAVIS,
 Pass'r Traffic Mgr.,
 MONTREAL.

G. T. BELL,
 Asst. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.,
 MONTREAL.

H. G. ELLIOTT,
 Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
 MONTREAL.

W. S. COOKSON,
 Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
 MONTREAL.

J. D. McDONALD,
 Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
 CHICAGO.

THE
**CHATEAU
LAURIER**

OTTAWA, CANADA

A. T. FOLGER - - - Resident Manager

The New \$2,000,000 Hotel

Owned and operated by the

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM

Accommodation, 350 rooms

Comfortably and artistically furnished

The latest in hotel construction

Rates, \$2.00 and upwards—European plan

Write for handsome illustrated booklet

Cable address "Trunkchat"

Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Hotels

"CHATEAU LAURIER" Ottawa, Ont.

Under construction

"THE FORT GARRY" Winnipeg, Man.

"THE MACDONALD" Edmonton, Alta.

"THE QU'APPELLE" Regina, Sask.

F. W. BERGMAN, Manager of Hotels

OTTAWA, CANADA

THE Grand Trunk Railway System has a most complete organization in Europe with every facility at their disposal to help passengers to reach their points of destination in Canada and United States, and at their different offices, a list of which can be found in this publication, ocean and rail tickets are issued, and arrangements can be made for forwarding baggage, and covering same with insurance. They are also in a position to supply travellers with convenient forms for carrying their money, viz: Canadian Express Money Orders, which may be cashed anywhere in dollars and cents.

It will be to the advantage of travellers to consult with any of these European Agencies, where the latest publication dealing with Canada can be secured free.

